

A
V I E W
O F T H E
S I L V E R C O I N
A N D
C O I N A G E
O F
S C O T L A N D,

FROM ALEXANDER THE FIRST
TO THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS;

Considered with Regard to
TYPE, LEGEND, SORTS, WEIGHT, FINENESS
AND VALUE.

With COPPER PLATES.

By the late Mr. THOMAS SNELLING. K

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
Four PLATES of the GOLD, BILLON and COPPER
COINS of the same Kingdom.

L O N D O N :

Printed for Thomas Snelling, Printseller, in Fleet-Street.

M,DCC,LXXIV.

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Advertisement to the READER.

TH E following Work was nearly finished, the Plates engraved, and the greatest Part printed, before the Author's Death; the three Plates of the Gold Coins, and one of the Billon and Copper, were also engraved; but no Materials sufficient for a compleat Illustration being left, we must confess our Inability to explain them, and with the Lovers of this Branch of Antiquity deplore the Loss of so valuable a Man.

*August 21,
1774.*

The EDITORS.

Advertisement to the READER.

THE Following Work was necessarily
published before the Prices became general; and the
present Part printed before the Author's
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subject for a complete Illustration being
left, we may consult our Library to
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this Biscayot Audited before the
Loss of so valuable a Manus.

The EDITORS.

July 21.
1774.



V I E W
OF THE
SILVER COIN
OF SCOTLAND.

We commence the series of the silver coin of Scotland with Alexander the First, as Mr. Anderson has done, upon the credit of a piece or two which he has caused to be engraved, and supposes to belong to this king; but we are of opinion they do not appertain to him, but rather to Alexander the Second. The piece which he has also given to David the First, taken from the Pembroke Museum, is still more suspicious, being a very imperfect coin, and, we fear, is badly drawn, therefore suspect it to be rather a blundered one of William, of that sort inscribed LA REI WILAM, we having often met with such, the letters of which were misplaced, and out of their true order. We have, however, put the abovementioned coins at the head of the series, yet do not think they were struck by those princes, and until some better proofs are produced, that William the Lyon must stand at the head of the Scotch collection, as William the Conqueror does in that of England after the Saxon.

Alexander

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Bonelli's Antiquities (2)



Advertisement to the READER.

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Alexander



ALEX. I.
1107.

Alexander the First was son of Malcolm III. called Cammoir, and of Margaret grand-daughter to Edmund king of England, sister to Edgar Atheling: He married Sybilla, daughter to the Conqueror, succeeding his brother Edgar in the crown of Scotland, anno 1107, he reigned near 17 years, and died anno 1124.

Type.
Legend.
No. 1 & 2.
Plate I.

A rude profile head, regarding the left, appears on No. 1, 2, having a scepter before it; there is a sort of circle formed of dots or pearls round it, and inscribed ALEXANDER REX. On the reverse of No. 1. there is a short voided cross, extending only to the legendary circle, whereas that on No. 2. runs through it to the edge of the coin; the legends on the reverses of neither can be made out.

These two pieces are copied from Anderson, Tab. CLVII. No. 2, 3. only in the position of the reverses the bars of the crosses stand upright, which we think is their true position, whereas there they are put so as to form a St. Andrew's cross, or in saltier. It is probable one of these pieces is that mentioned by Nicholson (*a*), to have been in Mr. Sutherland's collection, which, although he thought it appertained to Alexander the First, yet was not sure whether it might not be attributed to one of the other princes of that name.

DAVID I.
1124.

David the First, called also the Saint, succeeded his brother Alexander; he married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof Earl of Northumberland; and his sister of the same name (Matilda) was wife to Henry the First, and mother of the empress Matilda, or Maud.

Type.
Legend.
No. 3. Pl. I.

The king is here represented with a profile head turned to the left, with a scepter, as the last; the head is bare, without any ornament, and the work rude and barbarous; it is inscribed DAVID . R . . m. The reverse has a short cross voided, formed only of single lines, instead of double ones, as the others; the mullets in the quarters have only five points instead of six, and much larger than usual, the legend round it is, HV E WAT II . . R.

The piece here given is no where else to be found but in the Pembroke collection, among which it is engraved in Part 4. Tab. 24. of that cabinet, and copied from thence by Anderson, Tab. CLVII. We should suspect the letters round the head are not so plain on the coin as to read the word DAVID seen in the print, and that it is very likely to be a blundered coin of William's, of his rudest sort, as No. 11, 12, 13, 14, Plate 1. from which it is otherwise but little different, viz. in having his head the contrary way; however, William is thus represented on some other coins, as No. 15 and 16.

MALCOLM.
IV.
1153.

No coin
found of
him.

This prince was son of Henry prince of Scotland, and grandson of David, whom he succeeded, was called the Maiden, because he would never marry; he died in the 12th year of his reign.

Although he reigned so many years, yet no coin of his was ever discovered; this would be difficult to account for, if we were not almost assured, that those coins already given to his grandfather and great uncle, did not with much greater probability belong to his brother William and his nephew Alexander the Second.

WILLIAM I.
1165.

William the First, called the Lyon, succeeded his brother Malcolm IV. during his long reign of near 49 years, he had many disputes with our king Henry II. Richard I. and John; he was taken prisoner by the first, and forced to pay 50,000 marks of silver, or 750,000l. for his ransom, one half down, and to pawn four castles, for payment of the remainder, which Richard afterwards gave him up for 10,000 marks. The silver coin of Scotland cannot with any sort of certainty be carried higher than this king's reign, as we have already observed.

(a) Scotch Historical Library, p. 306.

The

The head of this king, on his coin, is always in profile, and generally regards HEADSIDE.
the right, as on No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; but on No. 15 Type.
and 16, it looks the contrary way, or to the left; the heads themselves are also
very different, though all very rude, especially No. 11, 12, 13 and 14. Some
appear to be ornamented only with a sort of circle of pearls, others again have
besides, over that, four other pearls, in form of a cross: All of them have an
erect scepter before them, surmounted with four dots or pearls in cross, that goes
through the legendary circle to the edge of the piece, except the two last, No:
15 and 16, which are contained within the circle.

The inscriptions round the head on No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 and 16. is INSCRIPTION:
WILELMVS RX, or *REX*; but on No. 11, 12, 13 and 14, it is *LE REI WILA*,
or *WILAM*; this last has induced several authors to suppose them not Scotch, but
Norman coins, and minted by the Conqueror in Normandy. Our famous anti-
quary and historian, Stowe (*a*), mentions these last pieces, and ascribes them to
William the Conqueror.

On the reverse we discover a short voided cross confined within the legendary REVERSE.
circle, with a mullet of six points in each quarter, which are put very close, as Type.
the space allowed for the cross is too small, and that for the legend very large.

The inscriptions on the reverse, like those on the English, have the name of
the moneyer, and that of the town where it was coined; three different ones
appear on the coins of this king, viz. Edinburgh, Roxborough, and Perth. On
No. 4. we see *HUE ON EDNEBUR*; on No. 5. *HUE ON EDENBUR*; on No. 6.
WTAR (probably for Walter) *ON PERT*; on No. 7. *WTAR ON PRET* (here
the R is transposed) on No. 8. *HUE ON RO*; on No. 9. is *DERISADAM ON*
ROCI; on No. 10. *RAUL ON ROCE*; on No. 11. *RAUL ON ROCEBUR* (*b*); on
No. 12. *Hue Ro*; No. 14. *ADAMDERIS ON . . .* No. 15. *DERISADAM*
ON RO. on No. 13. which is one of *LE REI WILA*, we read *HUE WALTER*,
and this is the usual one found on this sort, with a small difference sometimes in
a letter or two, and is that found on No. 3. which is given to David the First,
which strengthens the presumption, that it is rather an imperfect blundered coin
of this king. We should surmise that these two words stand for both names of
the monier, or *Hugh Walter*, and perhaps the same circumstance may attend the
monier's name on No. 9. 14 and 15.

Although it is very certain that the Scots in general copied after the English,
in their coinages, yet this was not the case in their first setting out, the work of
those being much ruder than what was then done in England, where although
no fixed manner had been followed in regard to the heads of their kings, yet not
any of them like what we find on these; the same may be said of their reverses,
none of which are found any thing like these, except one of Stephen, who died
a year before William came to the crown; but the money of our Henry III. is
quite in the rude taste of these, and we should almost think was borrowed from
the Scots, as they had coined in this manner 40 years before.

These pennies usually weigh about $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, some only $21\frac{1}{2}$ or 22 , and WEIGHT.
No. 6 weighs 23 grains.

(a) Survey of London, B. I. p. 82. Edit. 1720.

(b) By comparing No. 10 and 11 together, the former of which has *Willelmus Rex*, and the latter
Le Rei Wila, and both of them coined by *Raul*, or *Ralph*, of Roxborough, the ingenious Mr. Leake's
doubts are cleared up *; 1st, That those with *Le Rei Wila*, are not Norman or English, but Scotch
coins; and, 2d, That William of Scotland did coin money: However, the reason of such an inscription
as that above, on a Scotch coin, is as inexplicable as before. No. 10 and 11 are in the collection of
Thomas Hollis, Esq; and all the rest in that of Dr. Hunter.

* Hist. Account of Eng. Money, p. 42. Nicholson, p. 308.

FINENESS.

Eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver, and eighteen pennyweights of alloy, as in England (*c*), was the fineness of the coins of Scotland at this time, and remained so till the reign of James the Fifth.

VALUE.

The money of Scotland being at this time of the same value as in England, therefore the pound weight Tower of 12 ounces, of the standard just mentioned, (*d*) was of the same value as the pound tale, or twenty shillings in money. The pound weight here is made up of 240 pennies of the weight of $22\frac{1}{2}$ troy grains each; that is, of 5400 troy grains, or 11 oz. 5 dwts. troy, or lighter by one-sixteenth than the pound weight troy (*e*).

ALEX. II.

1214.

Alexander II. succeeded his father in 1214; his first wife was Joan, daughter of John king of England; his second wife was Mary, daughter to the Earl of Coucy, who was mother to his successor; he reigned with reputation near 35 years.

Type.

HEADSIDE.
No. 17, 18,
19. Plate 1.

He is represented on his money with a profile head looking to the right, in general; on some it is adorned, as his father's, with a circle of pearls, which we should suppose were his first coins, and agree with those given by Anderson to Alexander the First, only the head is turned the contrary way, but on others, and those the greatest number, his head is crowned with an open crown fleury, which was followed by all his successors, and so is that given to Alexander the First, (in Pembroke, p. 4. Tab. 24. No. 1.) and afterwards copied by Anderson, Tab. 157. No. 1, which however is undoubtedly one of this king's.

REVERSE.

The only material difference in the reverse of the coins of this king from those of his father, is in the cross being extended quite through the circle of letters to the edge of the piece, instead of being confined within the legendary circle, as the others all are; however, we are inclinable to believe that he might and did coin some in the beginning of his reign, with the short cross like his father's, and that No. 1. is probably one of that sort, and not of Alexander I. in which point, and the contra position and ornament of the head, consisted the difference of that and the subsequent coinages.

Legend.

The inscription round the head is uniformly ALEXANDER REX, upon all of them; and on the reverse, the names of the monies and towns, of which we have met with the following, viz. No. 17. ROBER. ON Ro; No. 18. WAL. ON BER; and on No. 19. JOHAN ON BER; others we have seen with ADAM ON Ro, RENAUD DE PER, WALTER ON FRET, ALEXANDER ON EDEN, ION ON BERWI, WALTER ON BERWI, WILLEM ON BERWI; and no doubt there are many others.

WEIGHT.
FINENESS.
VALUE.

His money, in these articles, like his father's, and as they stood in England, viz. about $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver, and the pound in tale equal the pound weight.

ALEX. III.
1249.

This king succeeded his father in the year 1249; he married Margaret daughter to Henry III. king of England, to whom he gave assistance on many occa-

(c) Ruddimanni Prefat. ad Anderson. § 59. p. 15. et Tab. 2. p. 30.

(d) Ib. Tab. 2. p. 30.

(e) The pound weight Tower being that for many centuries used in the mint of England, and the value of the Scots coin a long time of the same value as that, was the reason, no doubt, of Mr. Ruddimann's making it the ground-work of his tables of the value of the Scots coins at different periods; the ounce of this pound, however, seems to have been very nearly the same with that of the pound then used in Scotland, which consisted of 15 ounces *.

* Ruddimanni Prefat. et Tab. ut supra.—Stat. Rob. III. cap. 22. Regiam Majestatem, fol. Edin. 1613. p. 68.

A View of the SILVER COIN of SCOTLAND.

5

sions; he was killed by a fall with his horse from a precipice, in his 37th year, ALEX. III.
anno 1285, leaving only a grand-daughter, who died unmarried.

The coins usually given to this prince have his head in profile, to the right, as
those of his father and grandfather, in general; and, like them also, there is a Type.
scepter before it; but it must be observed, that it is contained within the letter
circle, and does not run through it as formerly; the head is always crowned fleury,
the cross on the reverse is quite different from the ancient ones, being close and
broad, and continued quite to the edge, which was followed with little altera-
tion till the time of James V. and, with respect to the head, till Robert the
Second.

Round the head, instead of Alexander Rex, as before, it is ALEXANDER Legend.
DEI GRA; (one sort has ALEXANDER) and on the reverse, instead of the names
of the mint-master and town, it is REX SCOTORVM.

We find a great improvement in regard to the workmanship in the money
here attributed to this king; the head, the cross, the letters are all better done,
and the disposition of the whole more regular and uniform than before; and we
shall venture a conjecture, that these improvements came from England, and
followed that great one made there in the monies of Edward I. anno 1270.

If this be the case, it will be asked, What coins have we of him before this
period? The question is very proper, and we think can be no otherwise got clear
of, than by supposing that many of those given by us to his father, were struck
by this king before this æra; and, at this time, it is not possible to distinguish
one from the other.

Before this king's time we only find pennies; but under him we first meet SORTS.
likewise with the half penny (No. 20.) the coinage of which had been intro-
duced in England about the middle of this king's reign.

These articles stand as before, the penny weighing 22½ gr. troy; the standard WEIGHT.
11 oz. 2 dwt. fine; and a pound in weight passing for no more than one pound FINENESS.
in tale. VALUE.

Alexander III. dying without issue, John Baliol, descended from Margaret, JOHN BA-
eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon, youngest brother to William LIOL.
king of Scotland, after an interregnum of about seven years, was chosen king;
he resigned the kingdom to Edward I. in his 4th year, when a second inter-
regnum followed of nine years, and more.

Little difference is to be found between the types of the coins of this king Type.
and the last, they having the profile head crown'd, with the scepter on one side,
and the cross between four mullets on the other.

The inscription round the head of the money of this king, is JOHANNES DEI Legend.
GRA; and on the reverse of No. 22, 23, is REX SCOTORVM; but on No. 24,
with the name of the town only, viz. CIVITAS SANDRE, or St. Andrew's, in
the new English mode introduced there about the year 1270.

Pennies, No. 23 and 24. and half pennies, No. 21. were the only sorts hi-SORTS.
thereto met with of this king.

These articles as before, viz. Weight 22½ gr. troy, 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, and the WEIGHT.
pound-tale equal the pound-weight, FINENESS.
VALUE.

This prince was descended from the second daughter of David Earl of Hunt-
ingdon above-mentioned, and, after many struggles with our Edward I. obtained
the crown, and held it gloriously for Scotland during 24 years. ROBERT
BRUCE.

1306.

C No.

and

Type. No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. No alteration in the type from the two former kings, viz. the crown'd head in profile on one side, and the cross and mullets on the reverse.

Pl. I. On No. 25, 27, 29, we read round the head ROBERTVS DEI GRA. and on the reverse SCOTORVM REX; but on No. 26. is ROBERTVS REX S. and on the reverse VILLA EDINBURG.

Legend. No. 28. has round the head ROBERTVS REX SCOTTORVM, and reverse VILLA DE PERTH.

Sorts. We have, as before, his penny, No. 28, 29, his halfpenny, No. 26, 27, and now, for the first time, a farthing, No. 25.

WEIGHT. The penny weighs now but 17 gr. troy, the halfpenny 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the farthing 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; but if there were 21 pennies in the ounce, it should weigh 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ troy gr.

FINENESS. Eleven ounces two pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

VALUE. From the Stat. Rob. III. cap. 22. (f) as being there said that the ounce consisted of 21 den. and at this value it likewise stands in the table (g), it is inferred, the pound tale, under this king, was 21s. The penny, on this supposition, should weigh nearly 21 troy grains; but we have just now observed, it seldom weighs more than 17, never 18 grains; this brings the pound tale to 24s.

DAVID
BRUCE.
1329.

Succeeded his father when an infant, and was forced to fly into France, being ousted of his kingdom by Edward Baliol, son of the late king John Baliol, assisted by Edward III. who held it about four years; returning from France he was afterwards taken prisoner and carried into England, where he remained above eleven years, and was released on agreeing to pay 100,000 marks of silver for his ransom. He died in the 41st year of a very troublesome reign.

Type.
No. 30 to
39. Pl. I.

The types of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, are the same as before; those of the groats and half groats which were now first struck, have the head circumscribed within a sort of rose, or compartment; and the reverse, instead of one has two literary circles, following in both these articles the manner just before introduced in England in these species. From the mullet or spur in the quarters of the cross of this and the two following kings, they were afterwards called *Spurred Groats*.

Legend.

The inscriptions on No. 30, 31, 33, are DAVID DEI GRACIA, and on the reverse REX SCOTORVM. No. 32, 34, 35, have DAVID DEI GRA. R. SCOTORVM (and sometimes contracted to Sco. SCOT, and SCOTOR; on the reverse of the 1st and 2d is VILLA EDINBURGH; on the 3d, VILLA ABERDON. The inscriptions round the heads of No. 36, 37, 38 and 39, are like the last, only have REX instead of R; on the outer circle of the two first is DNS PROTECTOR MEVS; and on the 3d, DNS PTECT MS z LIBATOR MS. (Dominus Protector Meus et Liberator Meus) No. 39 is the same, except instead of the first MS is ME; the inner circle contains the name of the city, as No. 36 and 38. VILLA EDINBURGH; and No. 35 and 39. VILLA ABERDON.

WEIGHT.

The groats of this king are of 72 troy grains, or approach nearly to it, being the weight of those in England at this time; the half groat 36 troy grains, the penny 18 troy grains, the halfpenny 9 troy grains, and the farthing about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ troy gr.

VALUE.

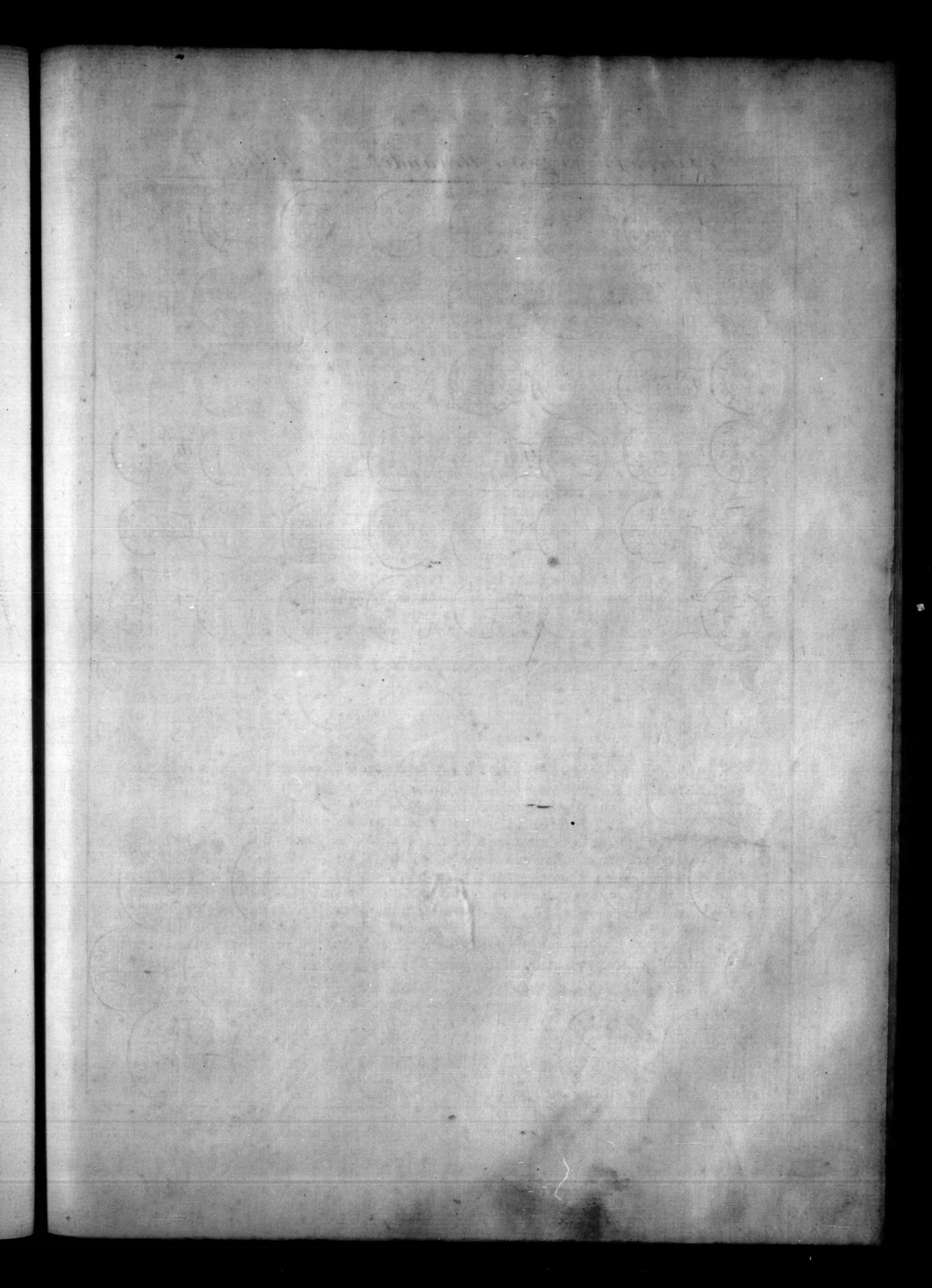
In his 37th year, anno 1366, his money is ordered to be coined of the same value as in England (h), which was 25 shillings the pound tale; and the weight of those pieces of his now generally found, answer to this order; but the next year 1367, it appears this standard was altered, and the pound tale advanced to 29s. 4d. (i); this reduces the weight of the groat to 61 troy grains, but we

(f) Regiam Majestatem, p. 68. b. and our Appendix, No. 6. (g) Riddiman. Prefat. p. 30.

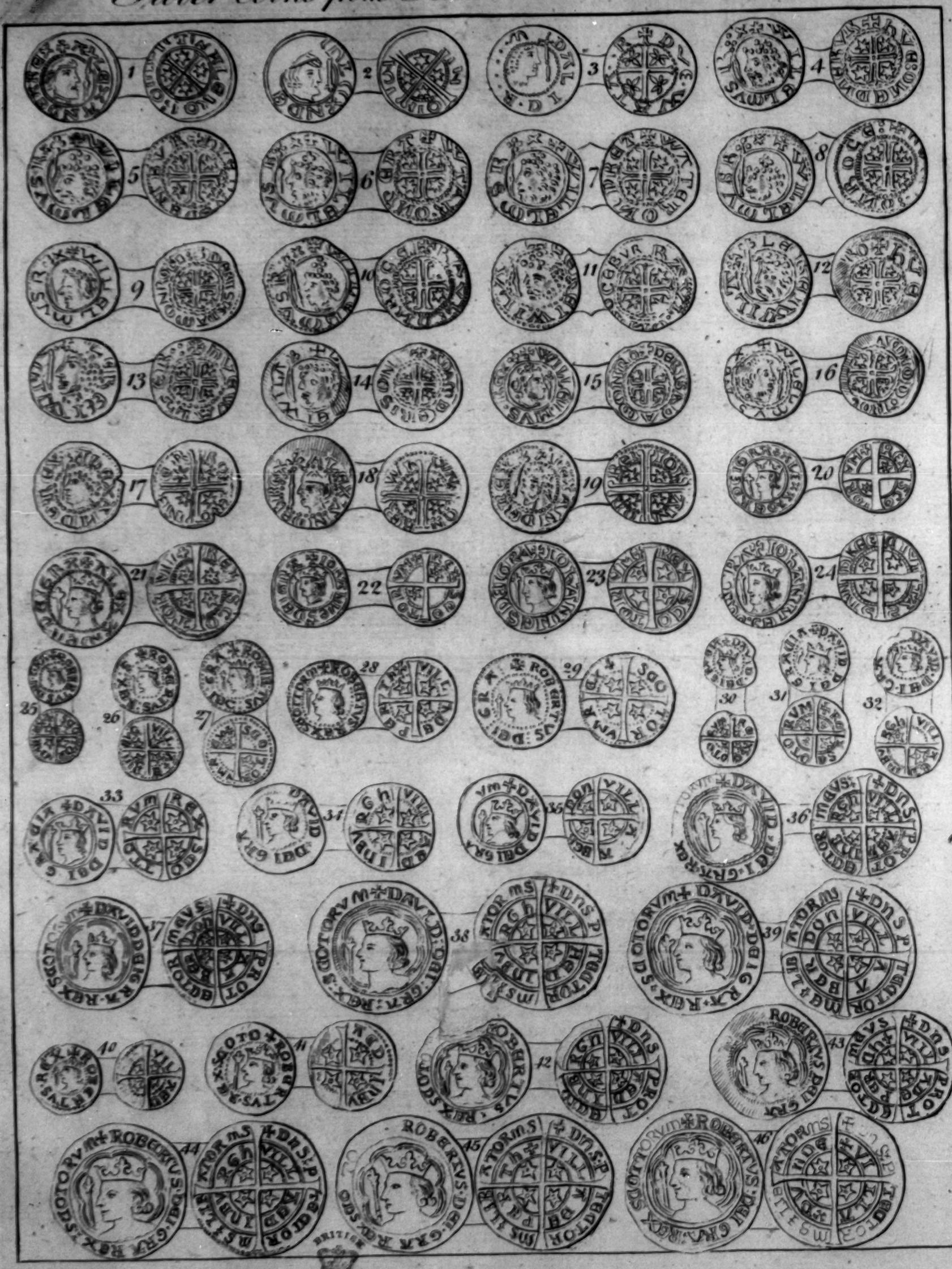
(h) Stat. David II. cap. 38. Reg. Majestatem, p. 56. b. Appendix. No. 31.

(i) Stat. cap. 35. 46. Ibid. p. 55. Appendix. No. 1. 4.

have



Silver Coins from Alexander Ist to Robert II. Pl. 1.



ROBERT III No. 9. it is LIBERAT. The halfpenny, No. 11 has REX SCOTORVM in the ancient manner on its reverse, and no town.

WEIGHT. His groats at heaviest about 50 troy gr. and many of them not more than 32 or 33; the half groats and pence in proportion; but there are small pennies which appear like halfpence, weigh 9 troy gr. and 10 troy gr. a-piece, answering nearly the light groats, being too heavy for any sort of halfpence, if as fine as the larger pieces.

VALUE. In the Stat. Rob. III. cap. 22. (*p*) the pound tale is said to consist of 32 shillings; at this value the groat should weigh 56 troy grains, but none are found of that weight; in the table (*q*) it stands at 29s. 4d. as his father's. In his second year, or 1391, the Scotch groat is cryed down in England to two-pence sterling (*r*); this brings the pound tale to 50s. and the weight of the groat to 36 troy gr. in his fourth year, 1393, they were forbid any longer to be current in England: (*s*) It appears from hence, nothing certain can be gathered of the true value of the pound tale.

JAMES I.
1405.

This prince succeeded his father, being then a prisoner in England, where he continued for 18 years, or till 1424, in which year he was set at liberty, having married Joan, daughter to Henry Earl of Somerset, for whose portion 10,000l. was deducted out of the 40,000l. agreed to be paid by him for his entertainment in England. He was killed by a conspiracy at Perth, in his 11th year, after he returned from his captivity.

Type.
No. 10, 11,
12, 13, 14
and 15.

The first coins here given to this king, we conjecture were coined in his minority, whilst he was a prisoner in England, and affairs were in great confusion; they exhibit him with a full face with a scepter on the right side usually, but No. 15 has it on the left; the scepter had been first omitted during the last reign, nor does it appear after this. On some the breast is naked, on others there is a fleur de lis, a cross, &c. and frequently both, only two of the interstices between the cross on the reverse have three pellets in them, the other two having a fleur de lis in each; from thence, in the following reigns, called *Fleur de lis Groats*.

Legend.

On the head side are IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCO. or SCOT, SCOTOR, &c. The towns we meet with on the reverses of this king are VILLA EDINBURGH, on No. 10 and 15. VILLA ABERDEN on No. 11. VILLA DE PERTH on No. 12. VILLA STREVELI on No. 13. VILLA LINLITHC. on No. 14. These two last of Sterling and Linlithgow now first occur in the Scotch series.

WEIGHT.

These sort of groats are usually very light, seldom weighing more than 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ troy grains, and oftner much less.

FINENESS.

Eleven ounces two dwts. of fine silver, and 18 dwts. of alloy, as before.

VALUE.

Legal.

The value of the pound tale arising from the usual weight of the groat above, is brought to about 48 shillings; but in the table of the different values of the money pound, we find under this king it was 37s. 6d. (*t*) or 25 per cent. more than in England, but are not informed how it is made out, nor can we discover it.

(p) *Regiam Majestatem*, p. 68.—b. (q) *Ruddiman. Prefat.* p. 30. (r) *14 Ric. II. cap. 12.*
(s) *17 Ric. II. cap. 1.* (t) *Ruddiman. ut supra.*

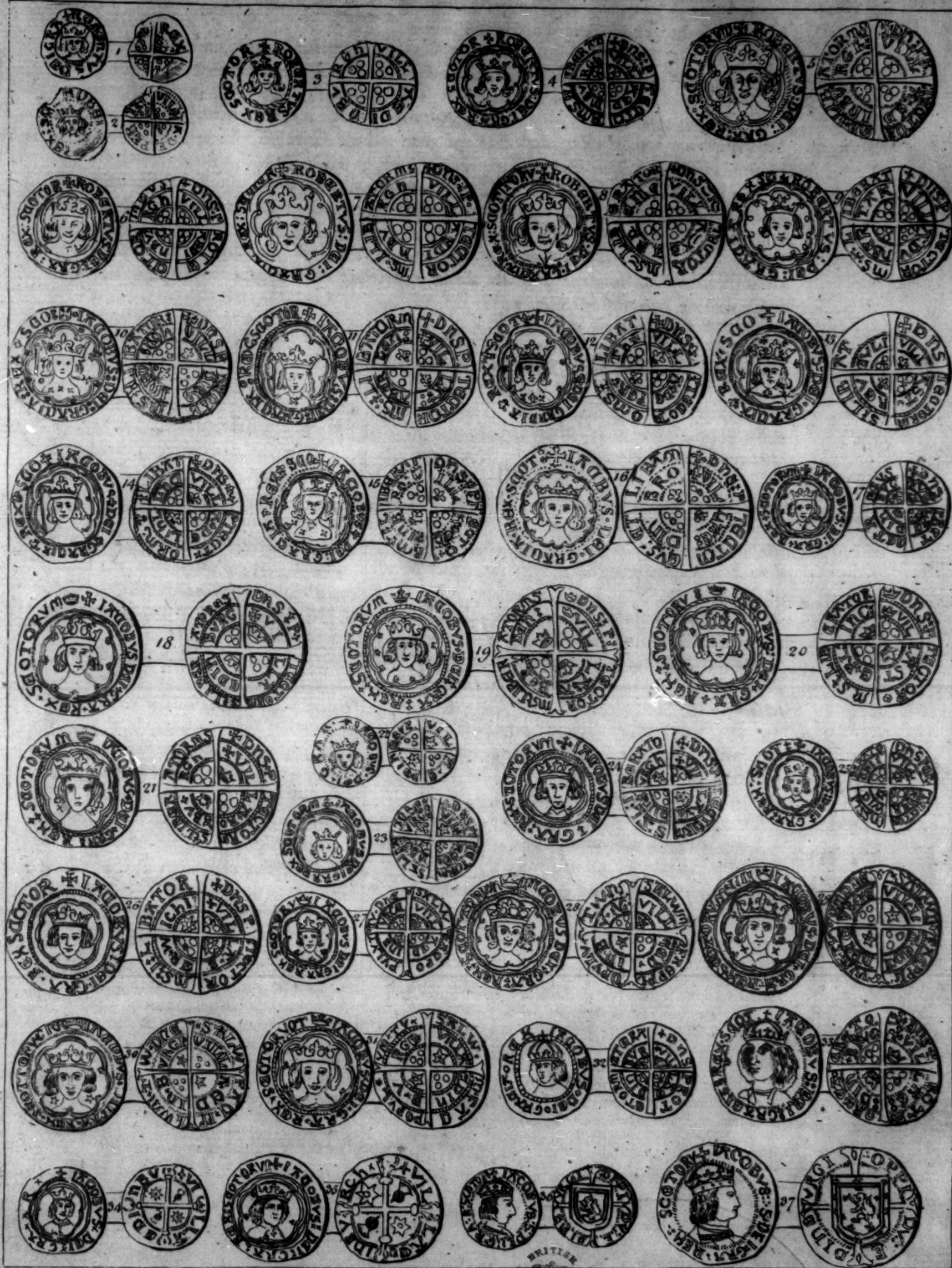
Forty pence to be paid custom to the king for every pound in money that is exported *, under pain of forfeiting what is found upon him, and 10l. to the king for the unlaw. Also strangers bringing and selling their merchandize in the realm, their host to witness that the money had been laid out in other purchases, or else to pay custom for it to the king. *Ja. I. Parl. 13. cap. 143. Append. No. 9.* Again, "None have out of Scotland, gold, silver, nor jewels, cunzeit, nor uncunzeit, under pain of escheit." *Jam. I. P. 13. c. 149. Append. No. 10.* See also *Jam. II. P. 1. c. 8. P. 3. c. 61. Jam. IV. P. 11. c. 68. Jam. V. P. 7. c. 108. Mary. P. 9. c. 70. Jam. VI. P. 15. c. 249.*

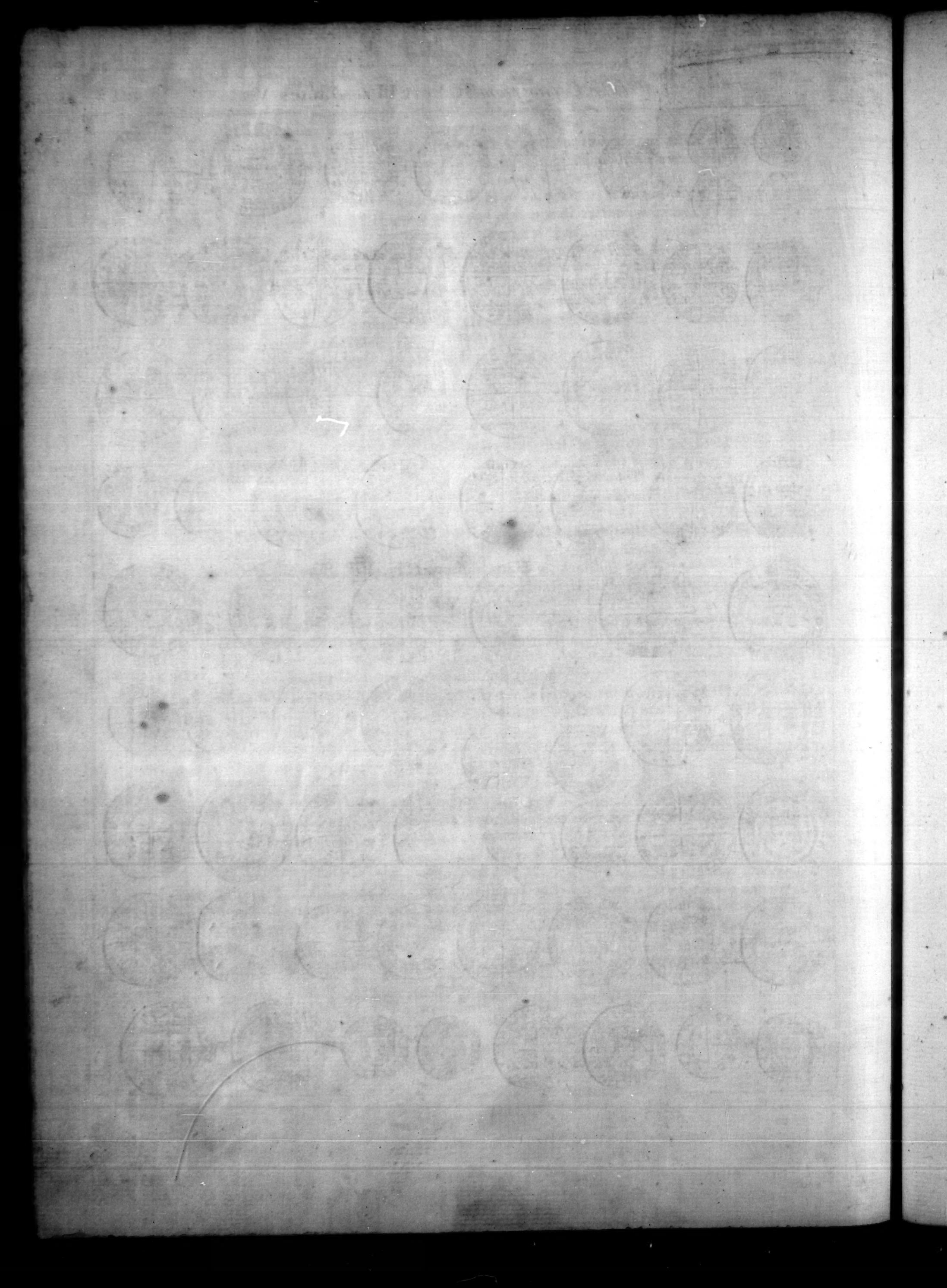
Three ounces of bullion shall be imported by every merchant for each sack of wool he exports, also for each last of hides as much as three sacks of wool, and for five Hamburg barrels as much as one sack of wool; also for every serplaith (i. e. 80 stone, each 16lb.) in freight of other goods. *P. 13. c. 143. See also Ja. III. P. 7. c. 50. P. 8. c. 61. Ja. IV. P. 2. c. 14. Ja. VI. P. 7. c. 107.*

* *Stat. Jam. I. Parl. 3. cap. 49. App. No. 8. Lawes and Actes of Parliament, by Skene, fol. Edin. 1597.*

Silver Coins from Robert III to James V.

Plate II.





Upon the return of this king to Scotland, it was ordered by act of parliament, the coin of the kingdom should be mended, and made of the same weight and fineness as that of England, where, at this time, the groat weighed 60 grains troy; and as those with the crowns on the reverse, viz. No. 16 to 21. approach nearer to this weight than any other, we think it highly probable that they were struck pursuant to the above act, and that they were coined also by James II. and possibly in the beginning of the reign of James III.

JAMES I.
1424.

The only material difference in the type between these and the last, is in the want of the scepter on the head side; and on the reverse, having in two of the interstices of the cross two crowns (from thence afterwards called *Crown Groat*) instead of two fleurs de lis; only on No. 16. there is but one crown and one fleur de lis, and was probably the first attempt towards the change which followed.

Type.
No. 16. to
No. 21.

JACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORVM usually is found on all the groats, but the half groat, No. 17. has DI instead of DEI. On the reverses we find VILLA EDINEVRGH, on No. 18; and on No. 17. it is EDINBVG; on No. 19. VILLA ABERDEN; on No. 20. VILLA STERLING; and on No. 21. for the first time since Alexander II. VILLA ROXBVRGH.—The inscription on the outer circle as usual, DNS PROTECTR MEVS & DNS PTECTOR MS Z LIBERATOR MS. attended with the usual little differences.

Legend.

These groats weigh at most about 56 troy grains, but often not that, and WEIGHT. though ordered to be struck of the same weight as in England; however they generally want 4 grains of the weight of the English groat. They were continued to be coined by James II. and the only sort he struck. *ius quatuor lib. or wod non* Eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy, FINENESS. as before.

The value of the pound tale, as brought out by these groats, is about 32 shillings, whereas in England, with which the abovementioned act required it should conform, it was only 30 shillings (*a*); the difference between them being the same as between the pound Tower and the pound troy. *et 10 bussiniis nwoz*

VALUE.

James II. succeeded his father very young; married Mary, daughter of Arnold duke of Gelders, and in the 24th year of his reign was killed by the bursting of a piece of cannon at the siege of Roxborough.

JAMES II.

1437.

We find no other groats but those last described, or those which have a crown in two of the quarters on the reverse, and three pellets in the other two, that can be ascribed to this king, therefore must refer back for what regards their type and legend, to what is there said, but we have no criterion by which we can distinguish those of this king from his father.

No. 16. to

No. 21.

There is an half groat, No. 17. and groats, No. 18. to 21. besides which the Act SORTS. mentions (*b*) pence, halfpence and farthings, but we have seen neither.

We have, under the last reign, observed, these groats seldom weigh 56 troy grains, yet are said to be equal to those of England, which weigh 60 troy grains, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce; however, there are many of the last that weigh no more than 56 grains, though seemingly well preserved, therefore it cannot be determined what the weight of the former were at first from what they weigh at present.

WEIGHT.

Eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy. FINENESS. The pound tale, upon the coining the above groats, in 1451, is valued at 64 shillings, or 31. 4s. (that is, 96 groats, each eight-pence) which is more than double the nominal value of the pound sterling, which was only 30 shillings. In his 13th parliament, or about four years after, in 1455, by raising the groat

VALUE.

(*a*) Silver coin and coinage of England; Tab. p. 51. (*b*) Parl. 8. cap. 33.

JAMES II. from eight-pence to twelve-pence (*c*), the nominal pound is increased 50 per cent. or from 3l. 4s. to 4l. 16s.

JAMES III. This prince succeeded to the crown on the death of his father; he reigned
1460. near 29 years, and was murdered in his flight after the loss of the battle of
Bannock-burn. He was in possession of Berwick, from 1460 to 1482.

Type. The coins first struck by this prince, anno 1475, like the former James's, have on one side the head full faced, within a rose or compartment of five leaves, and on the reverse is a cross, as usual, running to the edge of the piece, in the spaces of which, inclosed within the inner circle, two of them are filled with three pellets, as in all the James's, and in the other, instead of fleurs de lis and crowns, as on the former, there are mullets of five or six points.

Legend. Round the head, as usual, we find his name and titles, IACOVS DEI GRA.
REX SCOTORVM, with the difference sometimes of a few letters, more or less; the outer circle of the reverse has the common legend of DNS PTECTOR MS. Z LIBATOR, or LIBERAT. with little differences as before. On others, for the first time, are found SALVVM FAC PPVLVM TVVM DNE. The inner circle is filled with the name of the town or city, VILLA EDENBEVRGE, No. 29. EDINBVRG, No. 28. and now, for the first time since Alexander II. VILLA BERVICHI, No. 25, 26. We have never seen No. 25. with four mullets.

SORTS. There is a penny, No. 22. half groat, No. 23. 25. 27. and the groat, No. 24. 26. 28.⁰² We cannot tell what groat is meant by the Borage groat under this reign, nor how to distinguish the new sixpenny groat of the fleur de lis from the old one.

WEIGHT. These groats generally weigh about 36 troy grains, seldom more, but very often less, the other pieces in proportion.

FINENESS. -¹¹ Eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver, and 18 pennyweights of alloy.

Type. On the king's second coinage, in 1483, he appears with a three quarters face
No. 32, 33. to the left, with bushy hair, and is now first crowned with an imperial arched
crown instead of an open one as formerly, the reverse continues nearly as

(c) Parl. 13. Cap. 59. Skene's Actes, p. 39. Append. No. 13. *air bobocou? H aomse!*
JAMES II. The English groat of 8 to the oz. to have course for eight-pence, the half groat in proportion, but no English penny but at the will of the receiver.—After the new groat is struck, the new groat then current for six-pence, to pass for four-pence, and the half groat for two-pence.—No more than twelve pence in the pound to be taken of the pennies struck by the king's coiners, Robert Gray, John of Dalrymple, Alexander Todd, and John Spethy; all other pennies, struck by Henry Goldsmith, or other false coiners, either in Inverness, Dysart, or Forfar, or other place, shall not be current from this time.—The master of the mint to be answerable for all the gold and silver struck under him, which the warden has taken an assay of, and put it into his box, and to have power to chuse all servants under him, and punish them if they trespass. None of the coiners to be goldsmiths, if others can be found.—No person to take money if burled or clipped, but at his own will.—Provision to be made for the gravers of the irons, and trusty persons to receive all the irons of the king's, stricken both in gold and silver, together with the graving letters from the graver, and destroy them before the king and council. Parl. 8. cap. 33. App. No. 12.—The six-penny groat to have course as before.—That there be coined one shilling in a pound of small pennies.—None to coin, under pain of death, any money then current, nor six-penny groats. Parl. 13. cap. 59. Append. No. 14.

It is referred to the acts made by the 24 persons chosen for that purpose, what concerns the bringing in of bullion by the merchants, and strict search to be made at all ports, and also on the borders, that no person carry money out of the kingdom.—All counterfeiters of gold, silver, groats and pennies, be taken and punished for the same. Parl. 6. cap. 29. Append. No. 11.—That no person export gold, silver, or bullion, under pain of escheating thereof, one half to the King, the other to the informer. Parl. 8. cap. 34. App. No. 13. Parl. 13. cap. 39. Append. No. 14.

A deacon to be ordained in each town where there are goldsmiths, to examine the fineness of the gold work, and to set his mark to it, and to have a penny for each ounce so marked; and if found not good, both the deacon and goldsmith's goods to be forfeited to the king. Parl. 14. c. 66. Append. No. 15.

on those of James I. II. and III. which have in two of the spaces of the cross, a crown, and in the other two are four pellets instead of three, as before, which is the only difference between these reverses and those on No. 16. to No. 21. and we suppose this coinage was continued from the return of James I. 1424, till 15th James III. 1475, when those with the mullets took place of them.

These pieces are appropriated to this king on account of their weight, as no other of all the James's answer to the 10th of an ounce, as we are expressly told those coined this year did; otherwise, to judge from their type, we should rather have supposed them to have belonged to James IV. and coined after his 14th year, as it was about that time the change in the English coinage, in regard to the profile head, took place, and that this improvement had been soon after adopted in Scotland: However, the weight determines it to have been prior by 20 years to that alteration. There is another novelty, in respect to the type, viz. the arched crown, which we think might have been as old on the English, at least within two years, especially if we confine this to have taken place no sooner than Henry VII. in 1485.

Round the head of the king we read JACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX COT, (without an S.) COTRV, COTTO, and, no doubt, other readings; one half groat has only Rex; others, REX COT, as the groats.

These groats usually weigh about 47 grains troy; but had the use of the Tower WEIGHT. pound still continued, at 10 to the ounce they would have weighed but 45 troy grains. The ounce weight deduc'd from the groat above answers that afterwards introduced into Scotland, very probably from France, as being equal to it, or $\frac{63}{64}$ parts in 64 of the pound troy; that is, the ounce has $47\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy, and the pound 11 ounces 17 pennyweights 12 grains troy. Eleven ounces two pennyweights of fine silver, and 18 pennyweights of FINENESS. alloy.

We should surmise that till his third parliament, the money continued as at VALUE. his father's death, viz. the pound tale at 4l. 16s. but in that year (d) it was raised $\frac{1}{2}$ or $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or the groat from twelve pence to fourteen pence, and the pound weight to 5l. 12s. in tale. On coining those with the mullets (1475) at 12 to the ounce, to pass for twelve pence, or a shilling, (e) the pound tale was then increased to 7l. 4s. And again, when he coined the new sort, of 10 to the ounce, (Anno 1483) current for fourteen pence, (f) the money foot was then but 7l. tale for one pound weight, and we should suppose it stood thus at his death.

No person to have money out of the realme under pain of forfeiting 10l. unremittable to the king, and of as much money as he takes or sends out of the kingdom, saving moderate expences, to the value of an English noble, to be allowed each person. Parl. 1. c. 8. App. No. 16.

The Edward groat to pass for ten-pence, and no more; and the lords who were to be appointed to take care of the affairs of the mint, &c. to take orders in regard to the six-penny groat of the fleur de lis. Parl. 1. c. 9. App. No. 17.

The old English groat to pass for fifteen pence, the borage groat as the new, the new Edward groat for twelve-pence, the spurred groat as the old English, for sixteen pence, the English penny for three-pence, and the new English penny in proportion; the crown groat to pass for fourteen pence, the half groat for seven-pence, the fleur de lis groat for eight-pence; the white Scotch penny and halfpenny to have course as before; no more black pennies to be struck, and search to be made after any such. Parl. 3. c. 18. App. No. 18.

All contracts, &c. made between creditor and debtor, buyer and seller, borrower and lender, lord and tenant, to be satisfied, and payment to be made in the same substance and value as at the time of making the contract, before the raising of the coin by the parliament. Parl. 3. c. 19, 20. Append. No. 19, 20.

(d) Parl. 3. c. 18. (e) Parl. 8. c. 64. (f) Parl. 13. c. 93. This

JAMES IV.
1488.

This prince succeeded his father, and married Margaret eldest daughter of Henry VII. He was killed at the battle of Flowden Field, in the 25th year of his reign.

The same as
his Father's
in Type
LEGEND.
WEIGHT,
and VALUE.

No. 32. 33,

No. 29, 30,
31.

It does not appear from any intelligence we have been able to come at, or from any pieces now remaining, that this king coined money of a different type from those of his father's, that is groats of 12 to the ounce with the mullets, and others of 10 to the ounce with the bushy hair or wig, both described under that reign, nor do we know how to distinguish this last sort struck by him, from what were struck by his father, although it is expressly order'd a particular mark should be put upon those of this king, to know them from the former; (g) and this sort (viz. 10 to the ounce) is the only one mentioned under this reign, therefore should not have suspected any of those with the mullets had been his, but for having IIII. QRA, and QT. on them, which fixes them to him and is the first instance of this sort in the Scotch series. The weight, fineness and value, as in the last reign, without any alteration that we can find. (b)

Suc-

JAMES III.

The crown groat, to pass for fourteen pence, and the half groat for seven pence; the old English penny after the old English groat, or for four-pence, and the new English penny after the new groat, at three-pence; the white Scotch penny to go till the next parliament, and then to be remedied, if occasion require; no more than 12d. in a pound to be taken of the black money. Parl. 4. c. 21. 23. Append. No. 21, 22.

The old English groat to pass for thirteen pence, the new English groat for eleven pence, the English penny three-pence, spurred groat for thirteen pence, the crown groat for twelve pence, the fleur de lis groat for six-pence halfpenny, Scotch pennies as before, and of farthings two shillings in the pound. Obligations to be satisfied as when contracted. Parl. 4. c. 23. App. No. 22.

No denier of France, mailzies, cortes, mites, nor other counterfeit of black money, to be took in payment but the king's own black money, on pain of death. Parl. 5. c. 40. Append. No. 23.

Money to have course as at present, until the continuation of parliament.—The new alloyed groat, passing for seven-pence, to pass for six-pence, and the half groat in proportion. Parl. 6. c. 46. Append. No. 24.

The acts for the bringing in of bullion to be strictly observed; that is, for each *serplaith*, two ounces of burnt silver, and other goods in proportion; the last of herrings, four ounces; last of salt, two ounces, under forfeiture of 10l. Parl. 7. c. 50. App. No. 25.—Merchants to receive for each ounce of bullion brought in 12 shillings, and the coiners to make an ounce into 12 groats of the same type as the new groat, and of the same fineness as the English; also a penny and halfpenny, the penny to pass for three-pence. Parl. 8. c. 64. App. No. 26.

No money, on which any impression is to be seen, is to be melted, either at the mint or by goldsmiths, without the king's special licence. Parl. 8. c. 65. App. No. 27.

Merchants to bring into the kingdom for each *serplaith* of wool, skin, hides, cloth, &c. four ounces of burnt silver, and to have for each ounce 10 groats, of 10 to the ounce. Parl. 13. c. 93. Append. No. 29.

Deacons to be appointed in each town where there are goldsmiths; all the work to be marked with the marks of the deacon, of the workman, and the town, and to be 12 den. fine; none to keep open shop till admitted by the whole craft. Parl. 13. c. 96. App. No. 30.

Great quantities of placks being counterfeited so like the true ones, as not to be distinguished from them, therefore the currency of those lately coined by authority, are floth, and both true and false are called in before May next, and to be paid for by Thomas Todd and Alexander Livingston, at two-pence each, or a fourteen penny groat for seven placks, to be new coined into fourteen penny groats, at 10 to the ounce, and fine as the English, and to be repaid by the last of September. Parl. 13. cap. 97. App. No. 31.

JAMES IV.

(g) Parl. 2. c. 17.
(b) The king to appoint one master, viz. Alexander Livingston, and a wise and loyal man to be warden, that is James Crichtoun, of Ruchwendaun, for the space of one year, to assay the gold and silver, according to the rule made before by the parliament; the said warden and master to have the same fees as usual in the time of the king's progenitors, and the king's profits on the coinage the same.—The merchants to bring into the realm for each *serplaith* of wool, last of salmon, each 400 cloths, 4 oz. of burnt silver; each last of hides, 6 oz. and each last of herrings, 2 oz. and so in proportion for all other goods that pay custom.—The said merchants shall be paid by the warden for each oz. of the said silver, 12 shillings. Parl. 1. c. 2. App. No. 32.

No goldsmith shall put more alloy into his work than it ought to have, and to put his mark upon all he makes, and the same work to be of the fineness of the new silver work of Bruges, and that there be

Succeeded his father anno 1514; his first wife was Magdalen, daughter of **JAMES V.** Francis I. king of France, and his second was Mary, daughter of Claude duke of Guise; he reigned near 29 years, and died in 1543.

The head of the king shews a three quarters face regarding the left, crowned with an open crown, and inclosed within the customary rose or five-leav'd compartment, inscribed **IACOBVS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORV.**; on the reverse is a sort of a cross bottony, terminated with leaves, having in two of the spaces a mullet of six points, and in the other two a thistle; the outer circle is taken away, as has been the manner ever since, and is inscribed **VILLA EDINBURGH**; the half groat the same, with a few contractions in the legend round the head.

These pieces are lighter than any in the Scotch series, weighing about 30 grains troy, and 15 grains the half; being about $\frac{1}{2}$ of those of this king, with the 5 after his name. **W E I G H T.**

We cannot get any information either of its fineness, or for what current, for **F I N E N E S S.** without which, its value, and that of the pound tale, cannot be known. If it **V A L U E.** could be carried so high as James III. we should have suspected it to have been one of the seven penny groats, afterwards reduced to sixpence.

The king's head is here in profile to the right, crowned with an imperial or **N O . 36. 37.** arched crown; the compartment is also taken away; on the reverse the old cross **T Y P E .** is still continued, but it has the arms of Scotland on the center; these pieces, **L E G E N D .** both head and reverse, are plainly borrowed from the improvements made by Henry VII. anno 1503.

The inscription round the head is **IACOBVS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORV.**, or **W E I G H T.** **SCOTORV**; and on the reverse, **OPPIDVM EDINBURGI**; and one sort has **VILLA** instead of Oppidum.

The groat usually found of this king (No. 37.) weighs about 42 grains, and **E** **W E I G H T.**

be a deacon that shall examine the same, who is likewise to put his mark to the said work, and to answer thereto upon his life and goods. Parl. 2. c. 13.—The act relating to the bringing in of bullion to be put in strict execution. P. 2. c. 14. App. No. 33.

A true and substantial man to be master of the mint, and to make a groat of 10 to the oz. to be of the same fineness as the Edward groat of England, who is to pay for each ounce of burnt silver 11s 6d, and the same for the silver work of *Paris* or *Bruges*, and what any work wants of the said fineness to be deducted; and if the coiner and seller cannot agree about the price, then two goldsmiths to be chosen to determine the value, by which both of them shall abide—and to discover whether the said coinage be kept up in weight and fineness to the Edward's groat, the coiner shall have a particular mark to distinguish it from the first coinage; and if any are found defective in weight or fineness, the coiner to forfeit life and goods, to be examined at the next parliament, or sooner if it is the king's pleasure.—Gold and silver coin shall not be refused by any body, if it is of just weight and fineness, although it should be cracked, flawed, or solder'd. Parl. 2. c. 17. App. No. 35.

All persons obliged to take the several different sorts of the king's money, if it be of just fineness, and bears the figure of the king on it, notwithstanding the diversity of types, and struck by several moniers, as well those of Gilbert Fish, commonly called *Berwick groats*, as also of *Levingston*, and *John Currou*; and if any refuse the said money, the possessor to apply to the proper officer, who finding it good, the refuser to forfeit the value of it to the king, and the goods he refused to sell for it to the possessor, but if found bad, to be chop'd to pieces, and returned to the owner. Parl. 4. c. 40. App. No. 37.

An understanding person to be chosen master of the mint, who is to overlook the coinage, the fineness and the currency, also what concerns the bringing in of bullion by the merchants, and to give them for each ounce what is fixed by parliament, to take care of its not being transported out of the realm. Parl. 5. c. 55. Appen. No. 38.

The statutes against carrying money out of the realm to be enforced, searchers to be appointed to every town which has a port, with power to search all persons going out of the realm—One quarter of the money discovered to be for himself, and the other three fourths for the king. No person to carry more than forty shillings. Par. 6. c. 68. Appen. No. 39.

No flawed or cracked money to be refused in payment, the refuser to forfeit the value refused to the king, and the tenderer to have the commodity which it was to have purchased for nothing. Par. 6. c. 97. App. No. 40.

Type.
Legend.
No. 34-35.

14 A View of the SILVER COIN of SCOTLAND.

FINENESS. the half groat (No. 36.) in proportion; the other piece of this king (No. 35.) about 30 troy grains, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the groat, and the half (No. 34.) in proportion.

In the table, the silver money of this king is put at 11 ounces fine silver, and one ounce alloy, but we are informed by Nicholson, (i) that the *Douglas* groat, which we think was No. 37. and the common one of this reign was only 10 ounces fine.

VALUE. We find in the table (so often referred to,) that a pound weight of silver was coined into 91 12s in tale, now the groat generally in use appears to have been that called the *Douglas* groat, which we think was No. 37. weighing about 42 gr. tr. and must have been current for about 17 pence, to bring out the above value, but if it was current for 18 pence, as Lindsay (k) informs us, and was but 10 ounces fine, the pound tale will be increased to more than 11l. and Mr. Balfour, in his account of the Cunzie, (l) tells us, that at the death of this king, the ounce was worth 19s 9d, and consequently the pound 111 17s, which of these is the justest, we must leave to better judges.

We hear no more after this reign of the groat, which had been the largest piece coined in Scotland, from the time of David Bruce, or near two centuries; at its first introduction, it was of the same intrinsick and nominal value as in England, that is four pennies, at this time it was reduced to about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the old weight, yet passed for between four and five times its first value, as was the manner in France, Germany, and Italy, where the *gross*, *grosch*, and *grofso*, were continually raised in their nominal value, whereas in England, notwithstanding the groat has been diminished in its intrinsick value, yet the nominal has always been four-pence.

MARY, This unhappy princess came to the crown upon the death of her father, being
1544. but a few days old, was married in her 16th year to Francis, then Dauphin, afterwards king of France; her second husband was Henry, Lord Darnley, she was deposed in 1567, and beheaded in Fotheringay Castle, in February 1586-7, where she had been imprisoned near 18 years.

Pl. 3. No. 1. The first silver coin we have of hers, was in her tenth year, which has her head crowned, and regarding the right, inscribed MARIA DEI GRA. R. SCOTORUM, on the reverse is the royal shield of Scotland crowned, between two stars or mullets of five points, and round it DA PACEM DOMINE 1553. We should think from the weight of this piece, some of them being as heavy as 66 or 68 tr. gr. that it is an half testoon.

We conjecture that No. 2. may have been the next piece minted by her, but cannot be certain, as it is not dated, and being nearly of the same weight, usually about 64 tr. gr. it might have been likewise an half testoon; it has on its obverse an M crowned between two crowned thistles, and inscribed MARIA DEI G. SCATOR. REGINA, the reverse has the royal shield of Scotland crowned, and extending to the edge of the piece, the legend DELICIE DNI COR HVMILE.

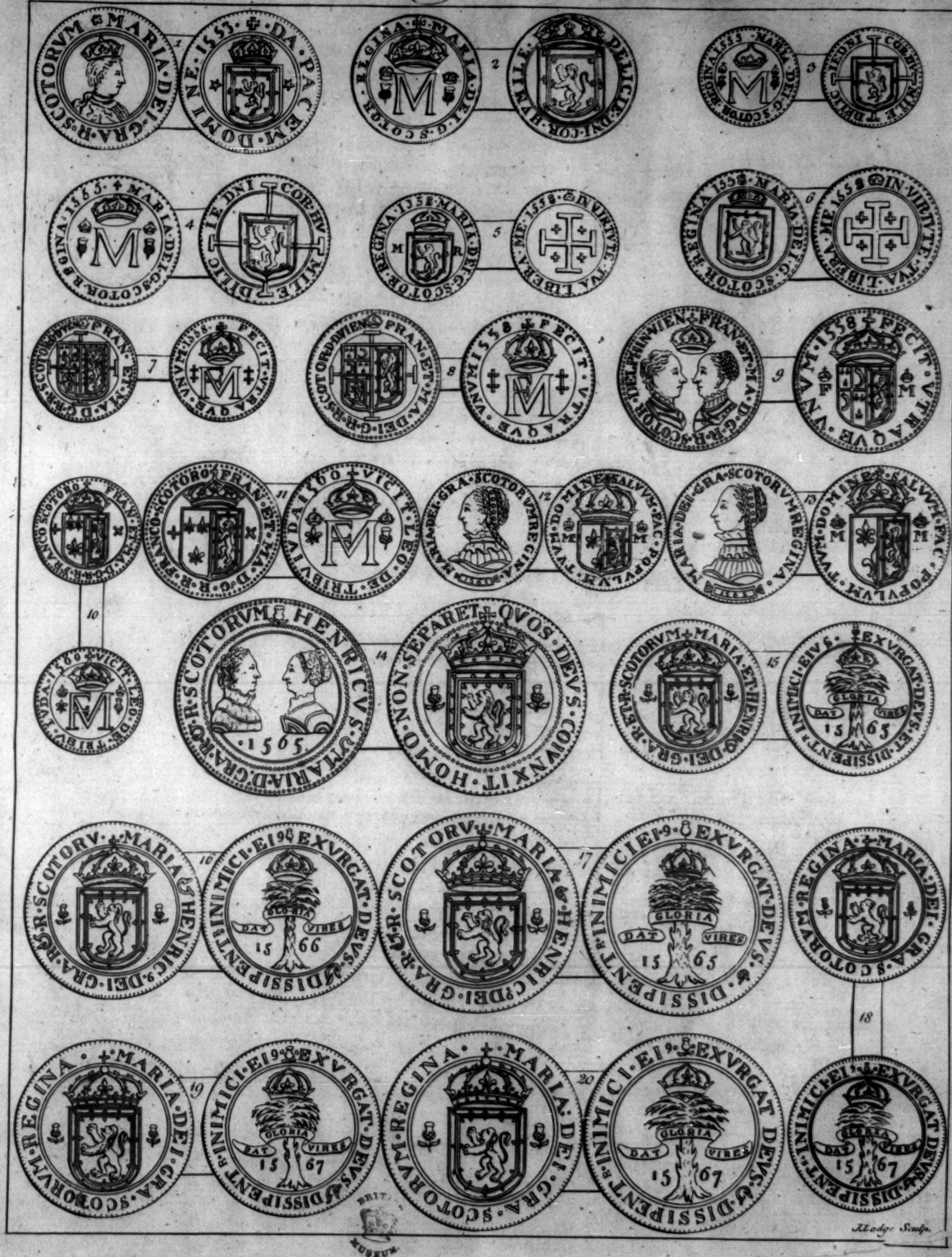
Number 3. and No. 4. have the M crown'd, between two crowned thistles, on the obverse as the last, and inscribed exactly like that, with the addition of the date, viz. 1555, the reverse shews the royal arms of Scotland, but not crowned, fixed on a cross potence, extending through the literary circle, inscribed COR HVMILE

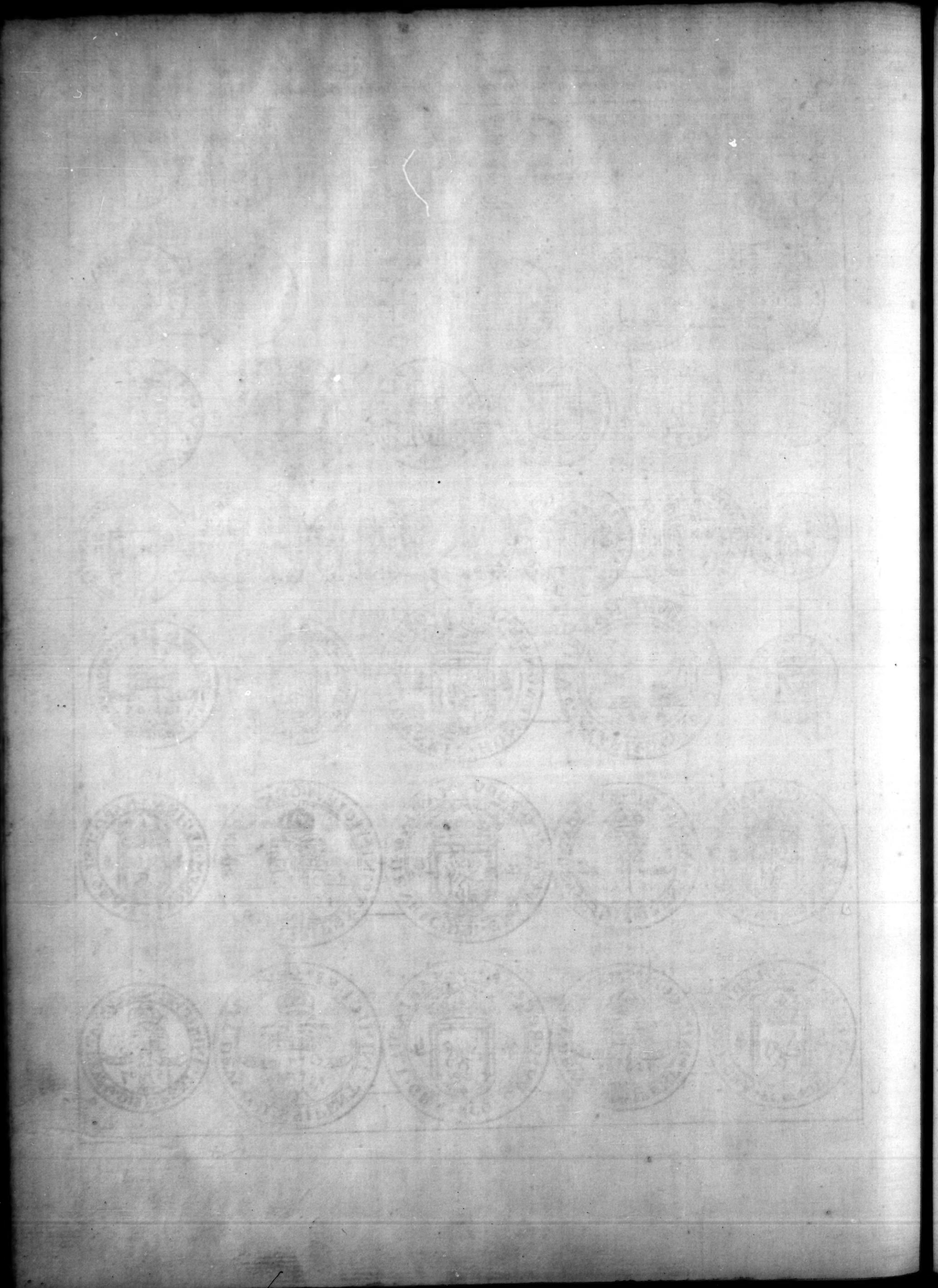
DELICIE

(i) Lindsay's Hist. of Scotland, p. 176. (k) Page 292. (l) ibid.

Coins of Mary and her two Husbands.

Pl. 3.





A View of the SILVER COIN of SCOTLAND. 15

DELICIE DNI. there are half testoons, and testoons weighing about 4 dwt. 20 gr. and 2 dwt. 10 gr. or 116 and 58 tr. gr.

The royal shield of Scotland crowned, between an M and an R, is found on the obverses of No. 5. and No. 6. within a circle, with MARIA DEI G. R. SCOTORVM 1558 on it, and on their reverse a cross potence, with 4 small ones in the interstices of it, and inscribed IN VIRTUTA TVA LIBERA ME 1558, the former generally weighs about 45 tr. gr. and the other about 90, or something more or less, and appear likewise to be an half and whole testoon.

On the obverse side of No. 7. and No. 8. is a cross potence, charged with a shield, party per pale, on the dexter side, the arms of the Dauphin in chief, and of Scotland in base, the sinister is filled with that of Scotland; the legend round it is FRAN. ET MA. DEI G. R. R. SCOTOR. D. D. VIEN; on the reverse is F M, crowned, between two double barr'd crosses, inscribed FECIT UTRAQVE UNVM 1558; these pieces are likewise the half testoon and testoon, weighing usually about 46 and 92 troy grains.

The portraits of the Dauphin and Queen face to face, with a crown over them, as appears on No. 9. inscribed FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. DEI PHIN. VIEN. the royal shield crowned, with the arms of the Dauphin impaled with those of Scotland between F M, crowned, and inscribed as the last, FECIT UTRAQUE VNVM 1558, forms the reverse, this rare piece was certainly a testoon, but we have never had an opportunity of knowing its weight.

The obverse of No. 10. and 11. exhibit a shield, with the royal arms of France impaled with those of Scotland, crowned with an imperial crown, having on the dexter side a cross, and on the sinister side a saltier, inscribed FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. FRANCO. SCOTOR. the reverse has F M. crowned between a fleur de lis and a thistle, both crowned, the inscription is VICIT LEO DE TRIBV IVDA 1560, and some have 1559. They are the half and whole, and weigh nearly the same as the last.

We have the widowed head of the Queen looking to the left on No. 12. and No. 12, 13. it is inscribed MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORVM REGINA, and under the head in a scroll 1561 or 1562, on the reverse, in a shield, the royal arms of France are half effaced on the dexter side, by those of Scotland on the sinister, having on each side an M crowned; the inscription is SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE. These are also an half and whole testoon, and the last coins of this sort in the Scotch series, and weigh near the same as the last and No. 7. 8, viz. 92 and 46 tr. grains.

The heads of Henry and Mary, regarding each other, appear on the obverse of No. 14, and under them the date 1565, round their head is inscribed HENRICUS & MARIA D. GRA. R. & R. SCOTORVM; on the reverse is the royal arms of Scotland, crowned between two leaved thistles, inscribed QVOS DEVVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET.

This rare piece was certainly struck upon the Queen's marriage with Lord Darnley, and in all probability, as a pattern for a coin of xxx shillings, as we have some of that value, but with different impressions coined that year; it must be observed also, that on this piece his name stands before that of the Queen, but on all the others her name is first.

The obverses of No. 15, 16, 17, are exactly like the reverse of the last, viz. No. 15, 16, the royal shield of Scotland, crowned between two leaved thistles, it is inscribed MARIA & HENRIC. DEI GRA. R. & R. SCOTORV. on the reverse is a palm tree, crowned on a scroll, is fasten'd to it DAT GLORIA VIRES, and under the

No. 5, 6.
Type,
Legend,
Weight.

No. 7, 8.
Type,
Legend,
Weight.

No. 9.
Type,
Legend.

No. 10. 11.
Type,
Legend.

No. 12, 13.
Type,
Legend.

No. 14.
Type,
Legend.

No. 15, 16,
17.
Type,
Legend,
Weight;

16 *A View of the SILVER COIN of SCOTLAND.*

the date 1565, 1566 or 1567. Bishop Nicholson observes, p. 323. That the tree on the reverses of these pieces is by some taken for a yew tree, and to have been put on these pieces in allusion to a famous one of this sort, that formerly grew in the park or garden of the Earl of Lenox, which gave occasion to the thought; the tree being crowned, denotes the advancement of the Lenox family by Lord Darnley's marriage with the Queen, and the inscription on the scroll confirms this conjecture.

No. 18. 19.

20.

Type.

Legend,

Weight.

SORTS.

FINENESS.

VALUE.

The only difference between these three last coins in plate 3, and those just described, is in the inscription round the obverse, as being struck after the death of her second husband Darnley, his name is omitted, being only MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORVM REGINA; and on the reverse no other date but 1567. These pieces weigh the same as the last, that is, the largest one ounce Scotch, and the others in proportion to their value, that is $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the same.

In silver, there appears to be only the testoon and half testoon, at five shillings and thirty pence each, and the pieces of x, xx and xxx shillings each.

Eleven ounces of fine silver, and one ounce alloy.

In the table, we find a pound weight of silver, at the beginning of her reign, was coined into 91 12s in tale, and as the testoons and half testoons are said to be current for 5s and 30 pence, they should have weighed about 147 and 73 tr. grains. Of the testoons, there are none found of this time, and the heaviest half testoons are only 66 gr. In her 13th year, there was 13 pound tale to one pound weight. No. 3 and 4 agree in their weight to this foot. The pound tale appears to have been increased to 151 15s or 161, when No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 were coined, or between 1555 and 1562 inclusive, and in the year 1565, and the remaining part of her reign, we are certain it was 18 pound.

JAMES VI.
1567.

This prince came to the crown when an infant; the Earl of Murray was the first regent till 1570; 2d. the Earl of Lennox till July 1571; 3d. the Earl of Mar, until October 1572; the 4th, and last was the Earl of Morton, until Feb. 1578; when the king took the reins himself, he married Anne, daughter to Frederick III. King of Denmark, he succeeded Queen Elizabeth in the crown of England 1603, and died at Theobalds, March 27, 1625, in the 48th year of his reign over Scotland, and 22d over England.

No. 1, 2, 3.
pl. 4.
Type,
Legend.

The obverse of these pieces are like the last coins of his mother's, the royal shield of Scotland, crowned with an I and an R, crowned on the sides, instead of the crowned thistle as was on hers, they are inscribed IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, on the reverse is a sword erect in pale, crowned, having on the dexter side a finger or index pointing to the value xxx, xx or x on the other side; and a little lower the date 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, or 1571, the famous speech of Trajan on delivering the Praetor's sword, is inscribed round, viz. PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME.

Weight,
Fineness,
Value.

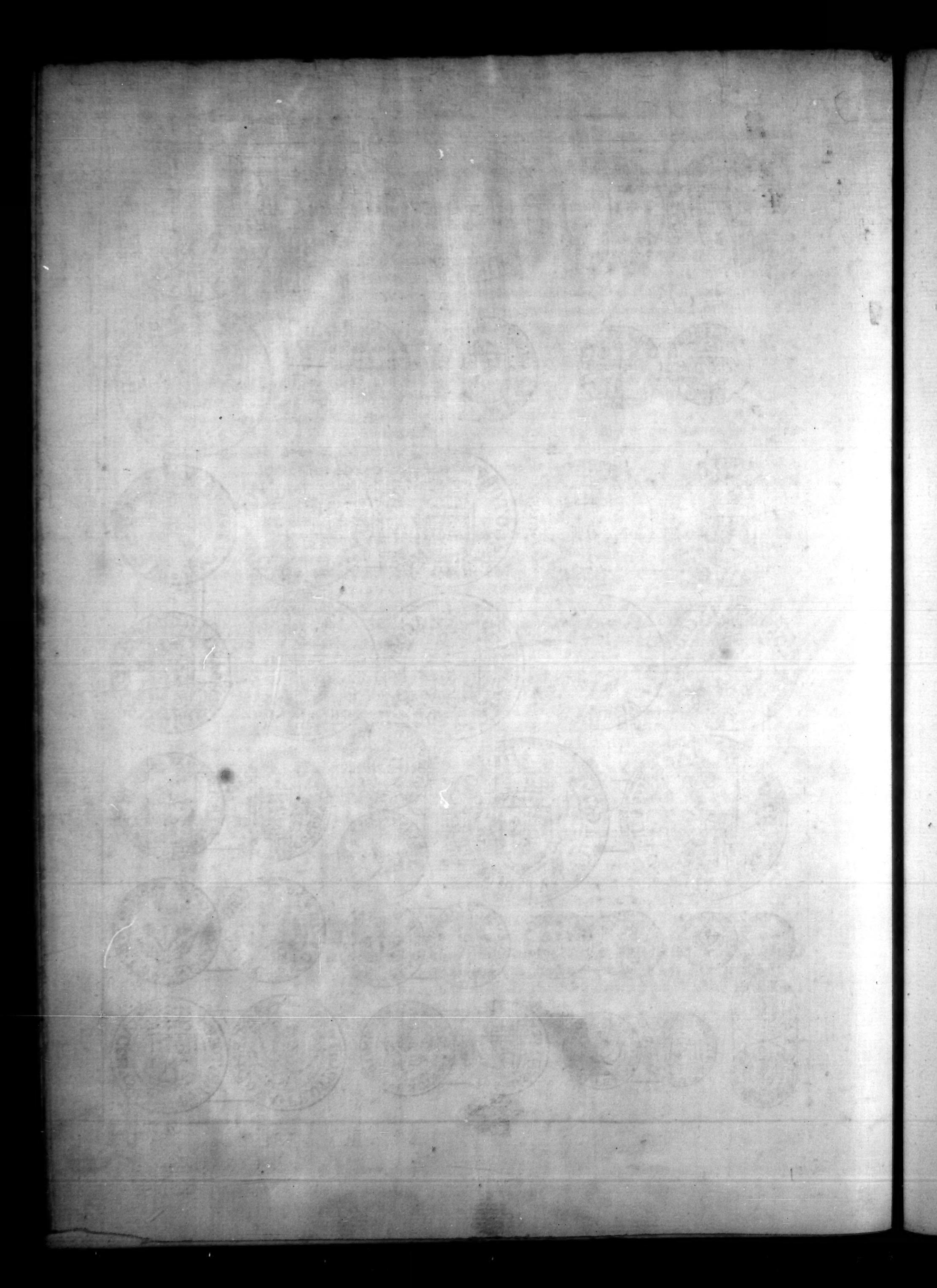
The articles of weight, fineness, and value, the same as the last coins of Mary, viz. the weight 472 $\frac{1}{2}$, 315 and 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ tr. grains, the fineness, 11 oz. fine silver, and one ounce alloy, and the pound weight cut into 18 pound tale.

No. 4, 5,
Type,
Legend.

The pieces, No. 4 and 5, are an half noble, and noble, having their obverse like the last, the royal shield of Scotland crowned, with their value, viz. 3—4 and 6—8 on the sides, and round it IACOBVS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM, on the reverse is a cross form'd of I's, the initial of the king's name ornamented at the ends, those of No. 5. are surmounted with a coronet, the spaces of the cross are filled with an arch'd crown and thistles, the inscription round it is

SALVVM





A View of the SILVER COIN of SCOTLAND.

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SALVVM FAC POPVLVM TVVM DOMINE 1572, there are others likewise of 1573, 1574, 1575 and 1577.

The half noble usually weighs about 2 dwt. 6 gr. tr. and the noble 4 dwt. 12 gr. a little more or less.

In the table against 1571, the fineness is 8 oz. and in 1577, it is 9 oz. but we do not remember to have seen any of the pieces just described, which were those struck during the above period, to have been of such bad silver.

The pound weight of silver being valued at 16l. 14s in tale, as in the table, will arise from the noble's weighing 4 dwt. 17 gr. tr. supposing this is its value at 11 oz. fine, if it was 9 oz. fine, it would amount to about 20l. 9s; and if but 8 oz. fine, to 23l.; nor can we determine which of these values was the true one.

The royal shield of Scotland, crowned, appears on the obverse of these pieces, No. 6, 7, and the inscription round is IACOBUS 6, DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, some have only G. instead of Gratia, on the reverse is a leaved thistle between I. R., which is crowned on No. 6, but not on the other; they are both inscribed IACOBVS 6, DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM, and on the rev. NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, 1579 and 1581, and perhaps of other dates.

The portrait of the young king, regarding the right, in armour, crowned, with a sword erect in his hand, appears on all those pieces, — IACOBVS. DEI. GRATIA. REX. SCOTORVM, and on the rev. the royal arms of Scotland between I. R. which letters are the value of x s. xxs. xxx s. and xl s. round the shield, HONOR REGIS. IVDICIVM. DILIGIT. 1582. there is one sort of No. 10. with xxx in one line, they are dated in 1581, 1582, 83, 84, and 85.

The weight $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and one ounce Scots, or about 4 dwt. 22 grs. 9 dwt. Weight, 20 grs. and 19 dwt. 16 grs. troy; they hold 11 ounces fine silver, and one ounce alloy, and the value of a pound weight amounts to 24 pounds in tale.

On the obverse of No. 12 and 13, are the royal shield of Scotland, crowned, a thistle on each side on the largest piece, but not on the other. IACOBVS D. G. R. SCOTORVM. 1591; on the reverse, a sword and ballance, HIS DIFFERT REGE TYRANNVS.

We find no account what was the fineness or value of the money in the years 1591 or 1592; now as the largest of these coins weigh about 3 dwt. or 72 grs., if we suppose it was current for 6s 8d. or a mark, the pound weight will amount to something more than 26l in tale.

The king's bust bare-headed, looking to the right, with his usual title, viz. No. 14, 15, IACOBVS. D. G. R. SCOTORVM. and on the other side, a three-headed thistle, 16, 17. crowned, and circumscribed NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, 1591; on the Type, &c. largest piece we have 1594, 1598, 1599 and 1601; on No. 16, from 1593 to 1599, but on the two smallest only 1602.

The largest of these pieces, No. 17, weighs 3 dwt. 22 grs. or 98 grs. and the others, the half, quarter, and eighth, in proportion, or 49. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 grs. the fineness as usual 11 oz. fine silver, and one ounce alloy; and the pound weight was cut into 30 pounds tale, or 60 pieces of 10s each.

These pieces have on their obverse the royal arms of Scotland, crowned, and No. 18, 19, inscribed IACOBVS. D. G. R. SCOTORVM. and on the reverse a leaved thistle, 20, 21. crowned, and circumscribed REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT. 1602. in which year they were mostly struck, but there is one of the largest dated 1603.

The largest of these pieces, No. 21. is a mark or 13s 4d. the other three are a noble or 6s 8d. and the two smallest, the half and quarter noble.

F

The

WEIGHT,
FINENESS,
VALUR.

The largest of these pieces, No. 21, usually weighs about 4 dwts. 12 to 3 grs. and the other three in proportion, or 54, 27 and 13 grs. the fineness as before, and the pound weight cut into 36 pounds tale, or 82 1/2 mark pieces, and so in proportion.

Type.
Legend.
No. 1, 2, 3,
4 pl. 5.

On the demise of Elizabeth, James being advanced to the throne of England, the arms of both kingdoms, with those of Ireland, were quartered in one shield, viz. Scotland in the first and fourth quarter; France and England quarterly in the second quarter; and Ireland in the third; when pieces of six-pence, one shilling, half a crown and a crown, were struck; the two first have his head in profile, crowned, to the right; the value vi. and xi. behind; the larger pieces have the king on horseback, looking as the others to the right, a sword in his hand, and a thistle head crowned, on the horses caparison. IACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX. on the rev. the royal arms as now used, on No. 1 and 2, in ornamented shields, and on No. 3. and 4. in plain ones. None of these pieces are dated, except the sixpences, on which the date is placed over the shield, viz. 1622, &c.

No. 5. pl. 5.

The crowns and half crowns made their first appearance in 1605, and were continued the remainder of his reign; there is a two-pence the same as coined in England, which with the penny and halfpenny, being impressed with a rose on the obverse and a thistle on the reverse, were current in both kingdoms.

FINENESS.

The same as in England, viz. 1 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

CHARLES I.

His first coinage seems to be from the same dies with his father's, the name only changed; of these are the six-pence, No. 6. the shilling, No. 7. the half crown and crown, No. 8. and 9. and as they are so exactly alike shall refer to the description of them, their fineness, &c.

No. 10, 11,

12, 13.

BRIOT'S.

Are of much finer workmanship than the preceding ones, and are the productions of the celebrated Briot, who accompanied the king in his journey into Scotland in 1632; on the six-pence, No. 10, the shilling, No. 11, the head is turned to the left, and the shield on the reverse, crowned betwixt C. R. crowned; they are inscribed on the obverse, CAROLVS D. G. MAGN. BRITANN. FRANC. & HIBERN. REX. arms crowned QVÆ Devs. &c.

Mint Marks.

The small marigold and B on one side, and a thistle, sometimes single, sometimes with three heads.

No. 14, 15,

16, 17.

TYPES.

On the six-pence, No. 14, and shilling, No. 15, the heads stand to the edge of the coin, and the inscription begins on the right side of the neck, and have an F or a T for a mint mark; the half crown, No. 16, and crown, No. 17, having the same mint marks, appear to be the produce of the same mint, but excepting that particular alteration, do not appear to have any other difference from No. 12 and 13.

No. 18, 19,

20, 21,

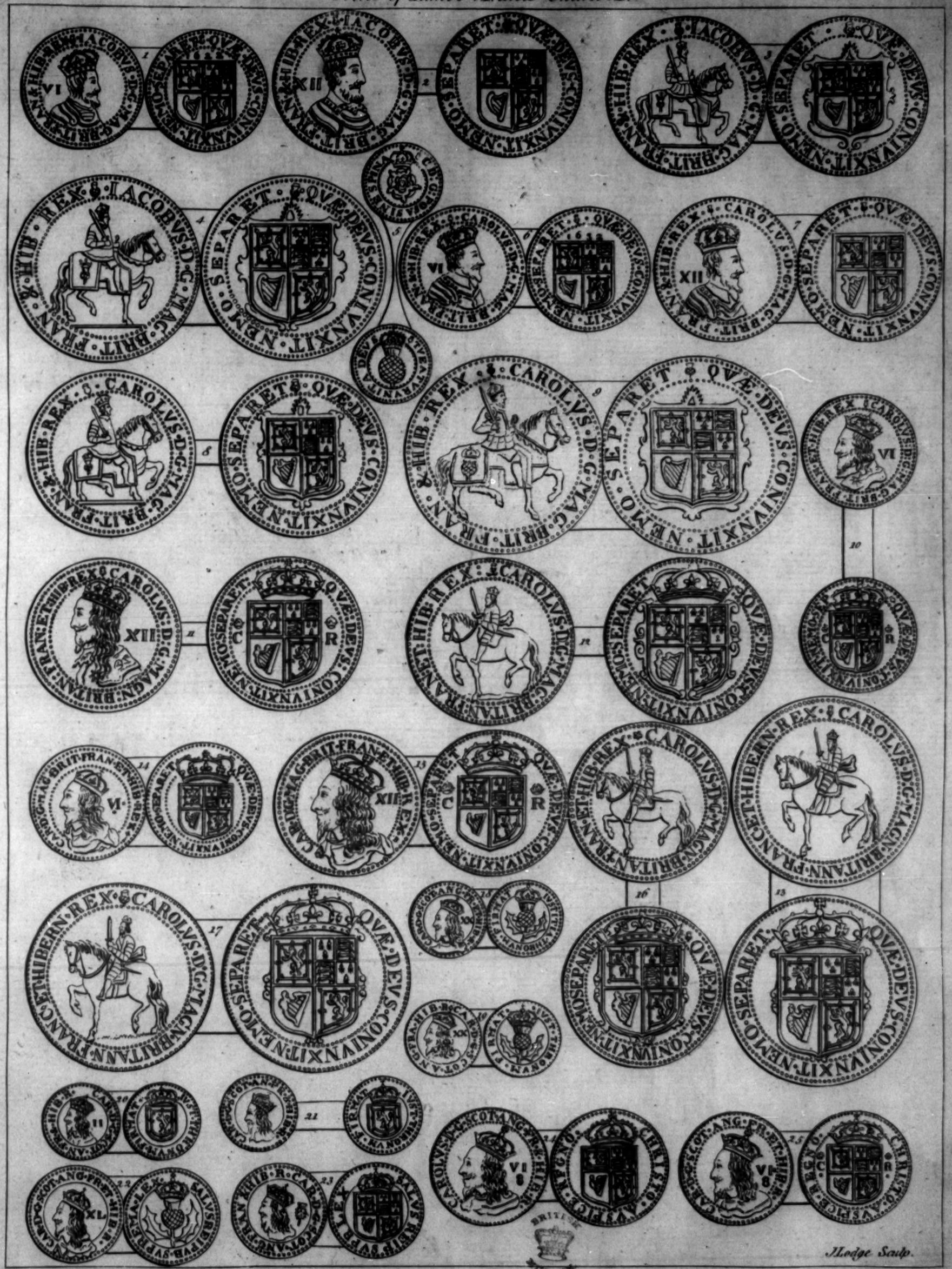
22, 23.

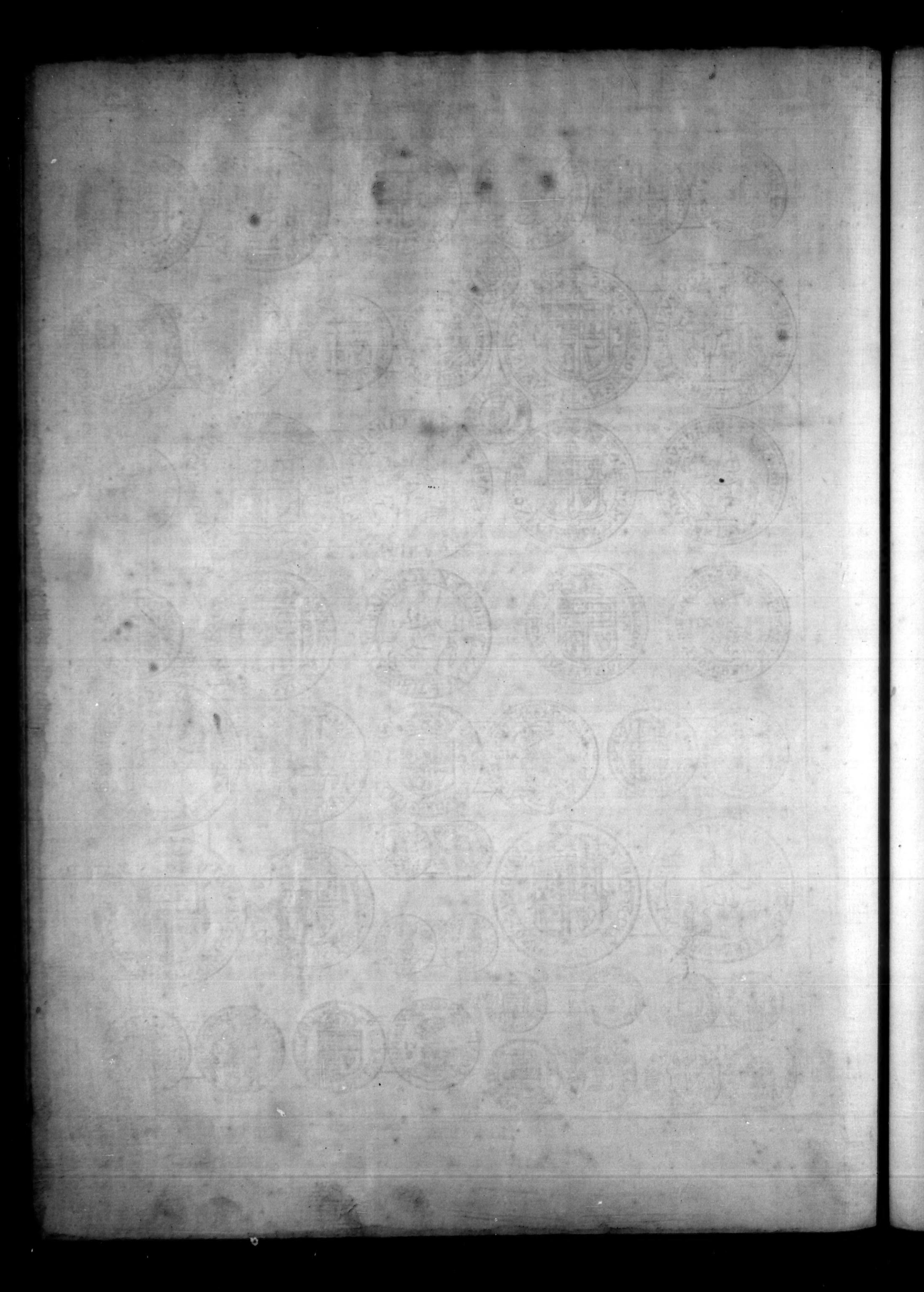
FINENESS,
WEIGHT.

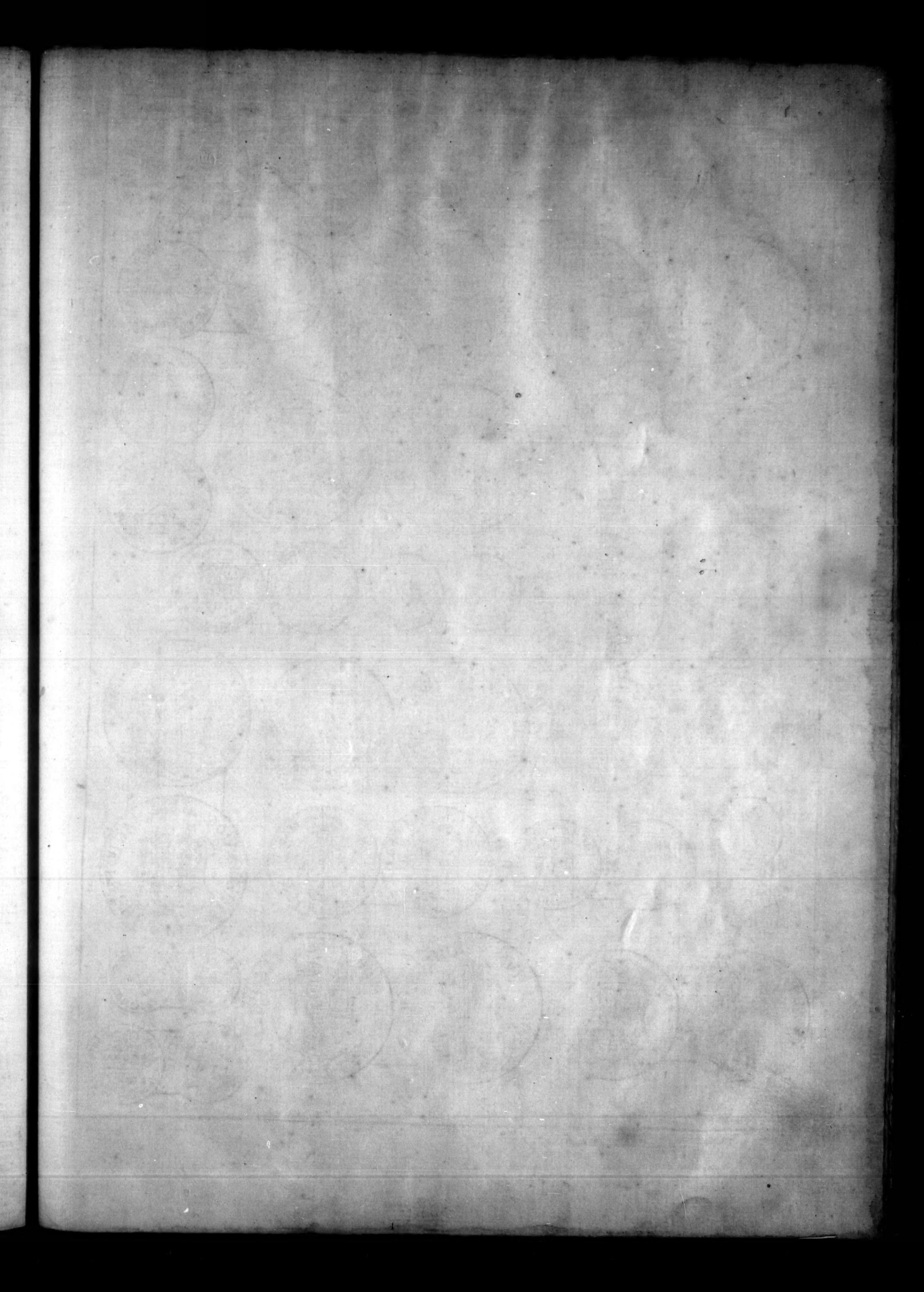
Now were introduced several species of coins, viz. the piece of twenty pennies, the two shillings, the piece of forty pennies, or quarter mark, and the half mark.

The twenty pennies, No. 18, has the king's head, crowned, and extending to the edge of the coin, with xx behind CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. & HIB. R. rev. a leaved thistle, crowned, IVSTITIA THRONVM FIRMAT. No. 19. has the busts within the circle, and wants the ET in the legend on the obverse.

The same as the crown, &c.







Coins of Charles II, James II, William III, Mary, William IV, and Anne.



The two shillings, No. 20, gives the head crowned, with II behind CAR. G. D. SCOT. AN. FR. & HIB. R. rev. the Scots arms crowned, IUSTITIA, &c. Type.

No. 21. differs from the former, in that the head extends to the edge of the coin, and wants the numerals behind, the other parts as before.

The forty penny piece, or quarter mark, No. 22. has the king's head extending to the edge of the coin, with XL behind, CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. & HIB. R. rev. a leaved thistle crowned, SALVS REIPVB. SVPREMA LEX. No. 23. has the head confined in the letter'd limb, and a thistle head behind, instead of the numerals.

The noble or half mark, No. 24. gives the crowned bust, with VI behind, CAROLVS D. G. ANG. FR. & HIB. R. rev. the arms crowned, CHRISTO No. 24, 25. AVSPICE REGNO. No. 25. has C. R. crowned on each side the arms.

The half mark 51 grs. the forty penny piece 30 grs. and the piece of twenty weight pence 12 grs.

These coins, from No. 18. to No. 25. inclusive, seem to have been the work Mint Marks of Briot, or his disciple; and such as have any miht marks, carry those of that great artist.

The use of the hammer being laid aside in England, Charles introduced the press into Scotland, but without the graining on the edges of the smaller pieces, or the letters on the larger. He also laid aside the crown and parts thereof, and coined the four mark piece, the two mark, the mark, and the half mark; these have his busto laureat, with long hair, looking to the right, in Roman drapery, with the George dependent, CAROLVS II. DEI GRATIA; on the rev. the arms in four seperate shields, the value of each piece in the centre, as LII. XXVI. XIII. VI. in the interstices ☐ crowned; round are the king's titles, MAG. BRI. FRA. & HIB. REX. 1664, &c. to 1765. On the obverse of the four mark of 1764, there is a large thistle at the end of Carolus; on that of 1674, and under the bust, an (a) F. on the three smaller pieces, a small thistle under the head.

These were succeeded by the dollar, its half, quarter, and half quarter, No. 6, 7, 8 and 9, the king's head laureat turned to the left, and are inscribed CAROLVS II. DEI GRA. rev. the arms in four shields crowned, with a leaved thistle in the interstices, and the ☐ in the centre, Sco. ANG. FR. & HIB. REX. 1675 to 1681. The half quarter, on the rev. has a saltier cross, with a crown on the centre, between a thistle, rose, flower de lis, and a harp.

The dollar 4 pennyweights 12 grs. and the parts in the same proportion; the standard silver in these coins was computed at three pounds four shillings Scots, and were current for 28 shillings, 14 shillings, seven shillings, and three shillings and six-pence.

He altered the value of the coin, and laying aside the mark and dollar, published two coins, No. 10. of 10 shillings, and No. 11. of 40. They have his head laureat, looking to the right, IACOBVS II. DEI GRA. the value 40 and 10 under the busto; on the rev. the royal arms in one shield, crowned, and inscribed MAG. BRIT. FRA. & HIB. REX. 1687. On the rev. of the ten shilling, the arms are in four seperate shields, crowned, a St. Andrew's cross in the centre, with

(a) This was John Faulkner of Balmaker, the master; or, James Faulkner of Plaisley, the Warden of the mint.

A View of the SILVER COIN of SCOTLAND.

with a thistle, rose, flower de lis, and harp in the vacancies, inscribed MAG.
BR. &c. 1678.

WILLIAM Coined pieces of 60, 40, 20, 10, and 5 shillings, their heads conjoined, and
and MARY. turned to the left, the king's laureat, with the value of each piece underneath,
1688. GVLIELMVS & MARIA DEI GRA. rev. on the four larger pieces, the arms in
No. 12, 13, one shield, crowned, MAG. BR. &c. The smallest piece, No. 12. has on the
14, 15, 16, rev. a cypher of W. M. crowned. Titles as the others.

WILLIAM He coined the same pieces, with his head laureat, and value under, GVLIELMVS
alone. DEI GRA. reverse, the arms in one shield, and titles as before; on No. 17, the
No. 17, 18, reverse presents us with a three headed thistle, crowned, and inscribed NEMO
19, 20, 21. ME IMPVNE LACESSIT. 1697.

ANNE. Only coined two pieces of 10 and 5 shillings, these have her bust, ANNA DEI
1701. GRATIA. No. 23. gives her arms in a crowned shield on the rev. with the usual
No. 22, 23. titles; and No. 22. the three headed thistle.

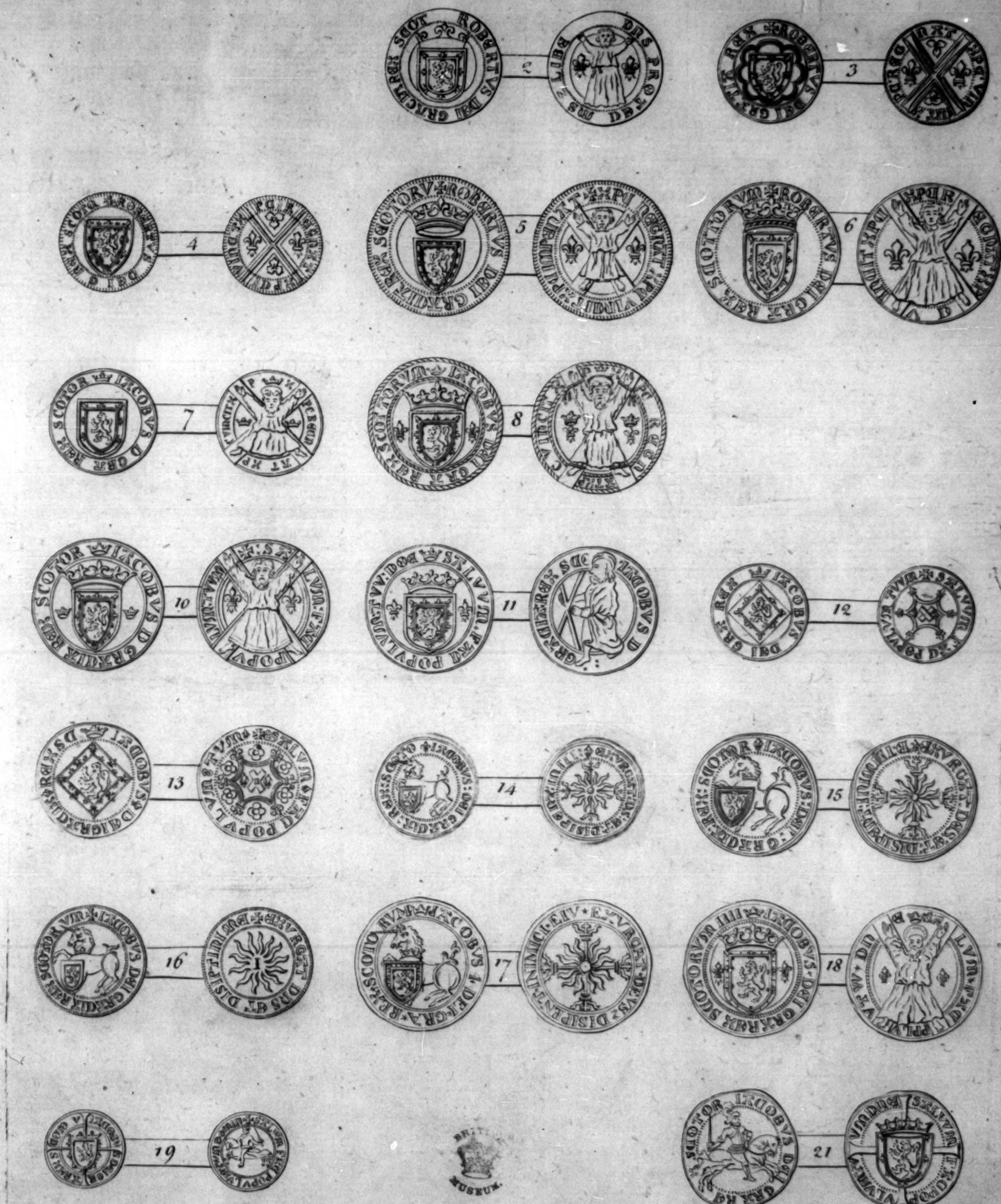
F I N S. London's first minted by Br. H. 1697.

Page 1. line 13. (that) must be left out.

Page 10. line 5. for Berwick read Berwick.

Gold Coins of Scotland from Robert III to James IV.

Pl. I.

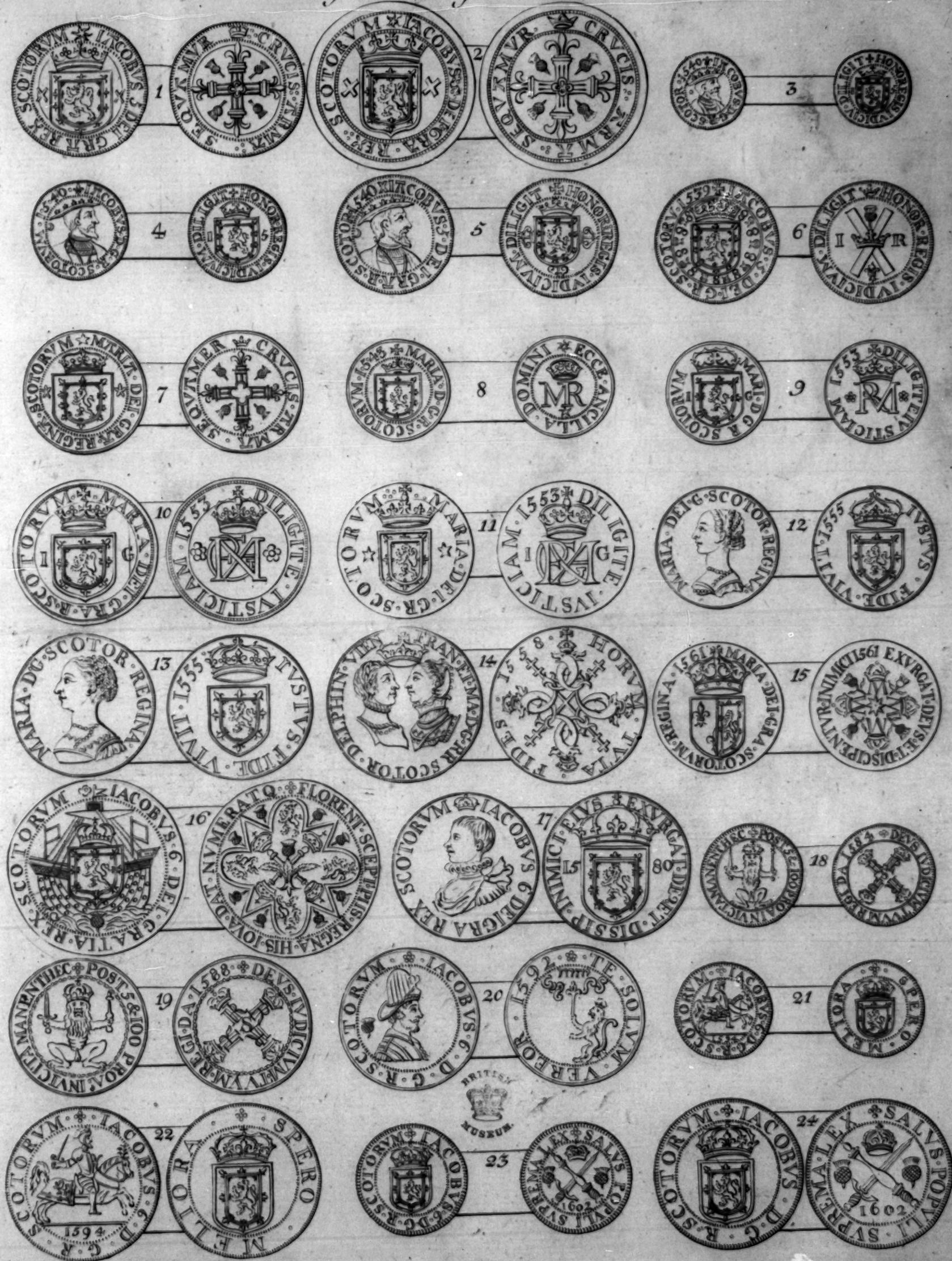


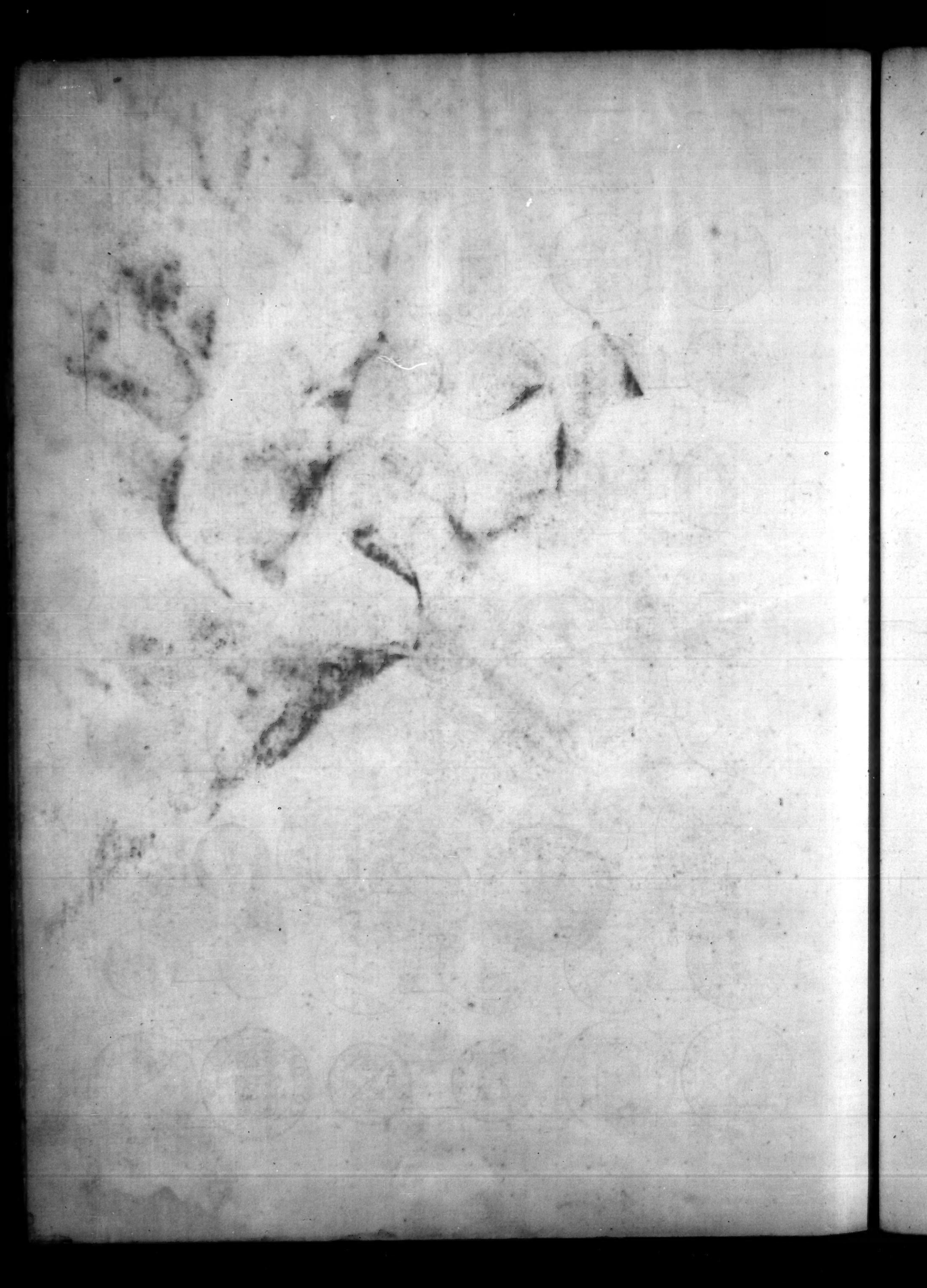
BRITISH
MUSEUM

2

Gold Coins of Scotland from James V. to James VI.

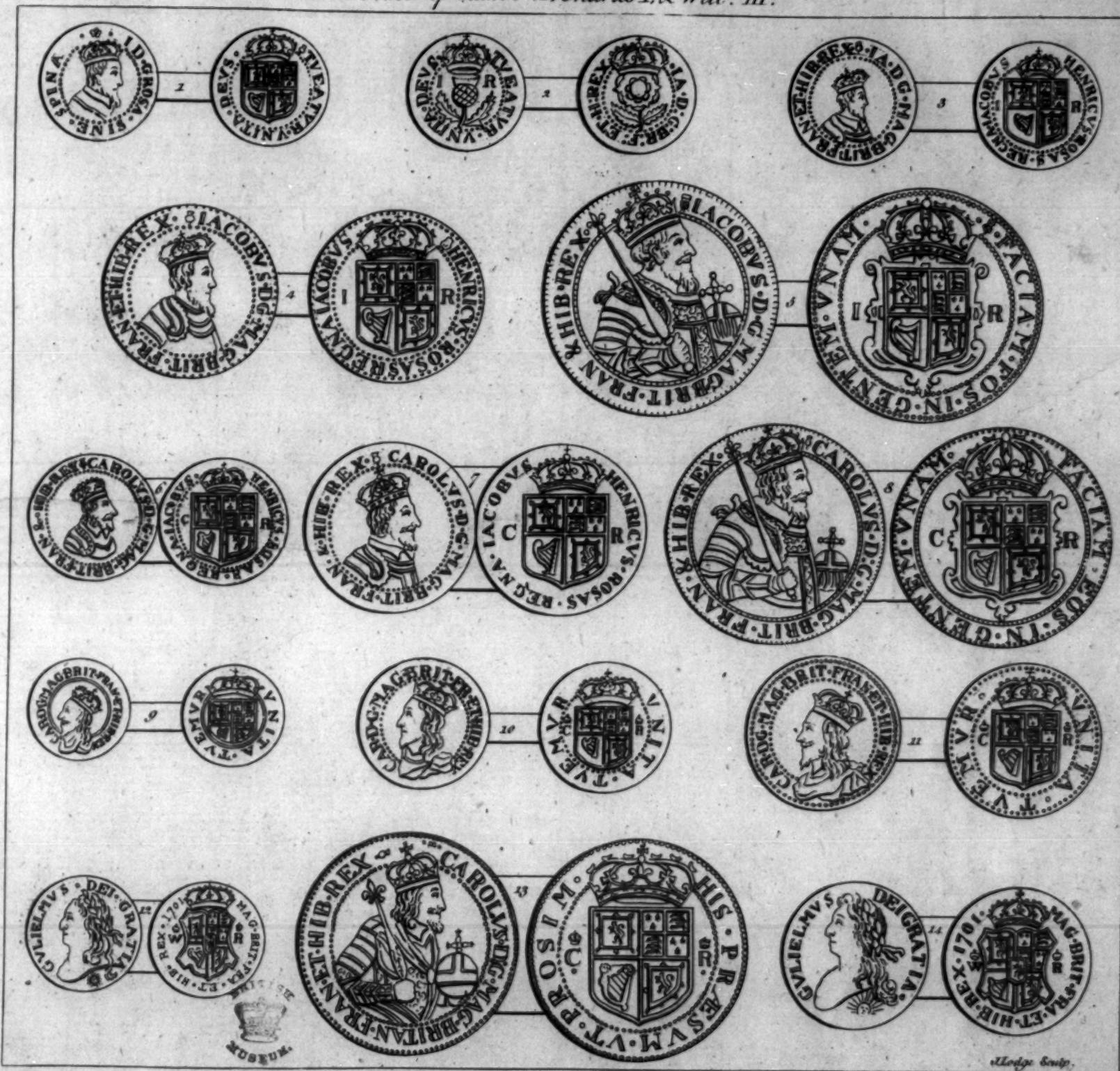
Pl. 2.



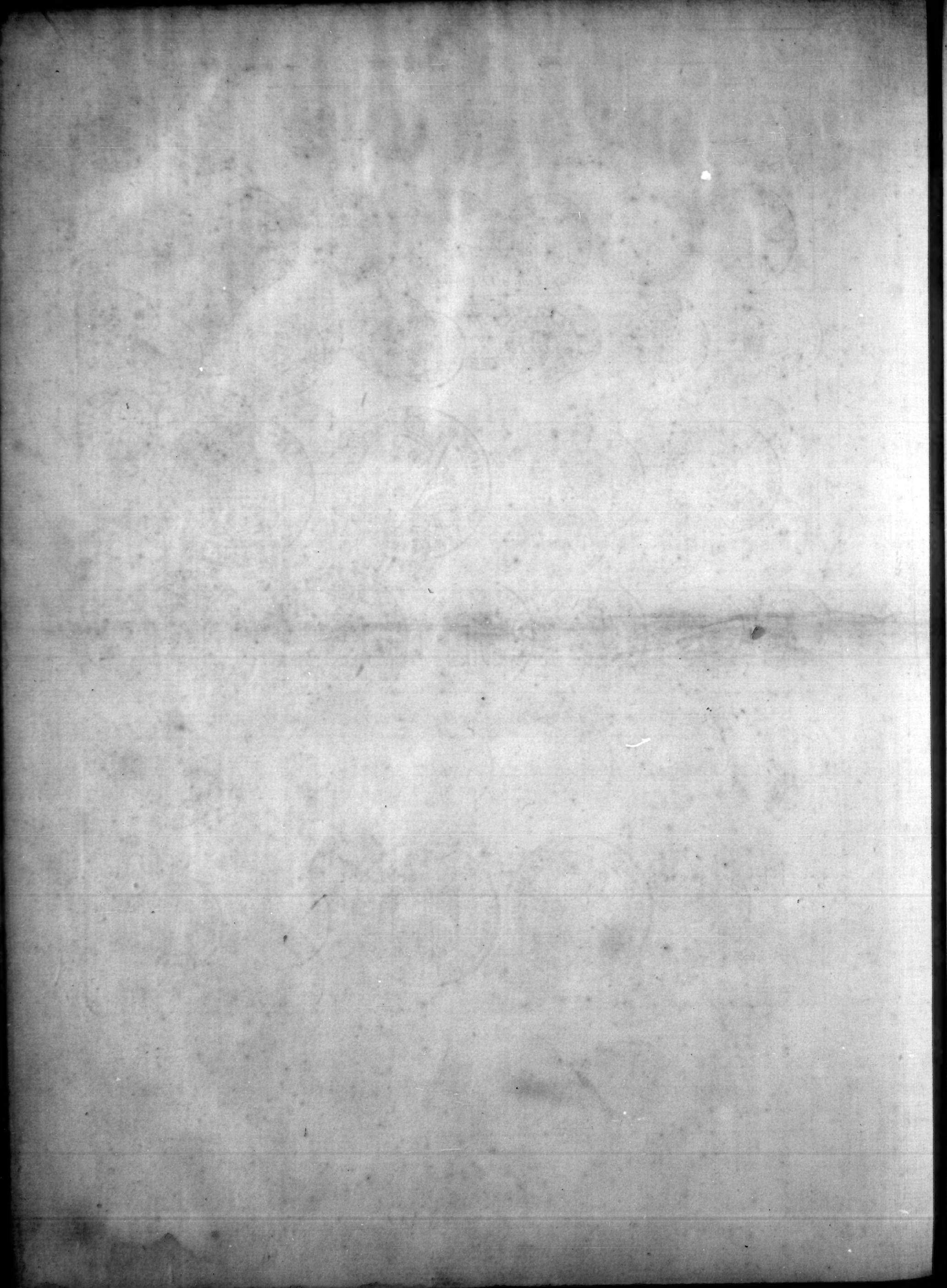


Coins of James VI, Charles I, & Will^m III.

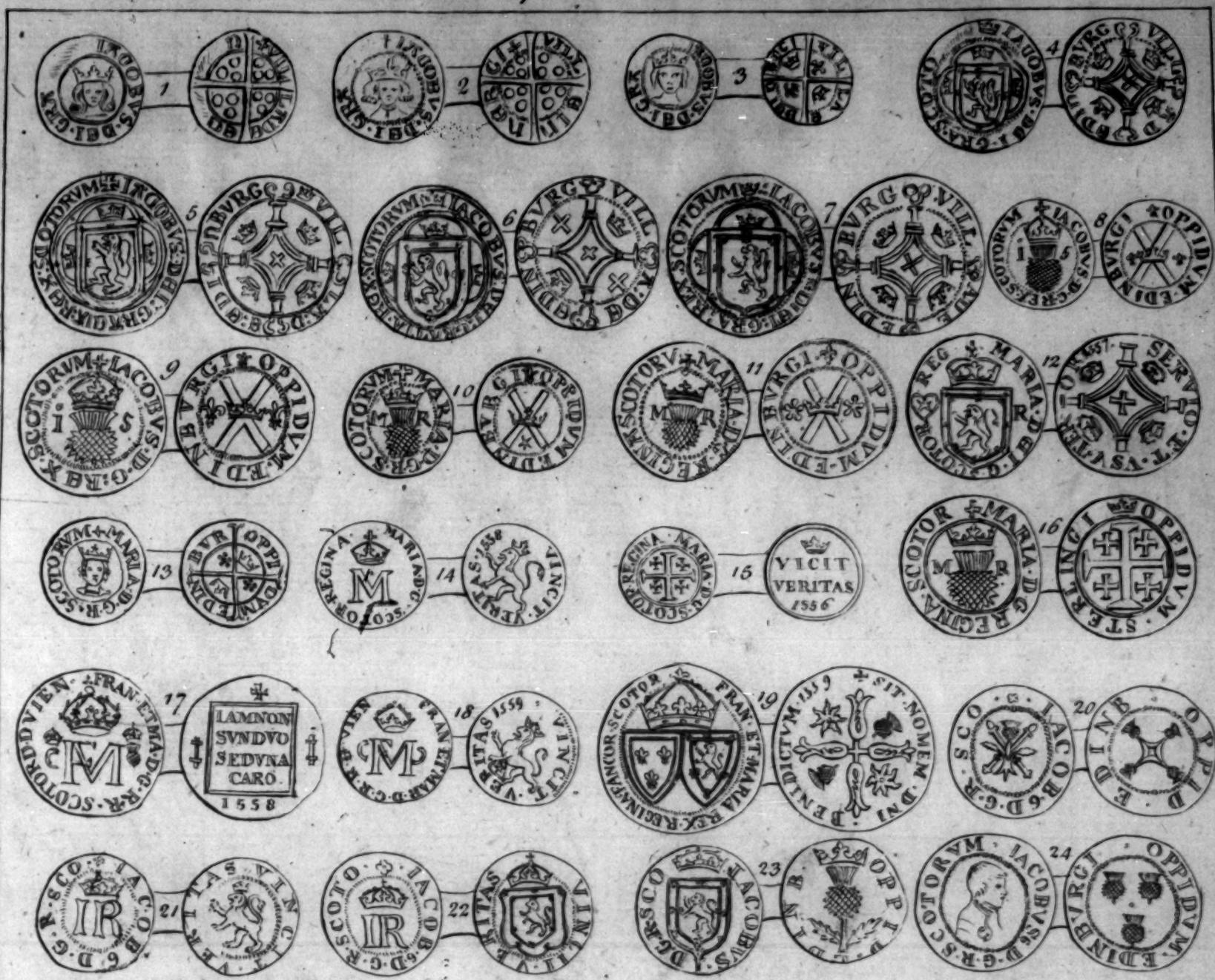
Pl. 3.



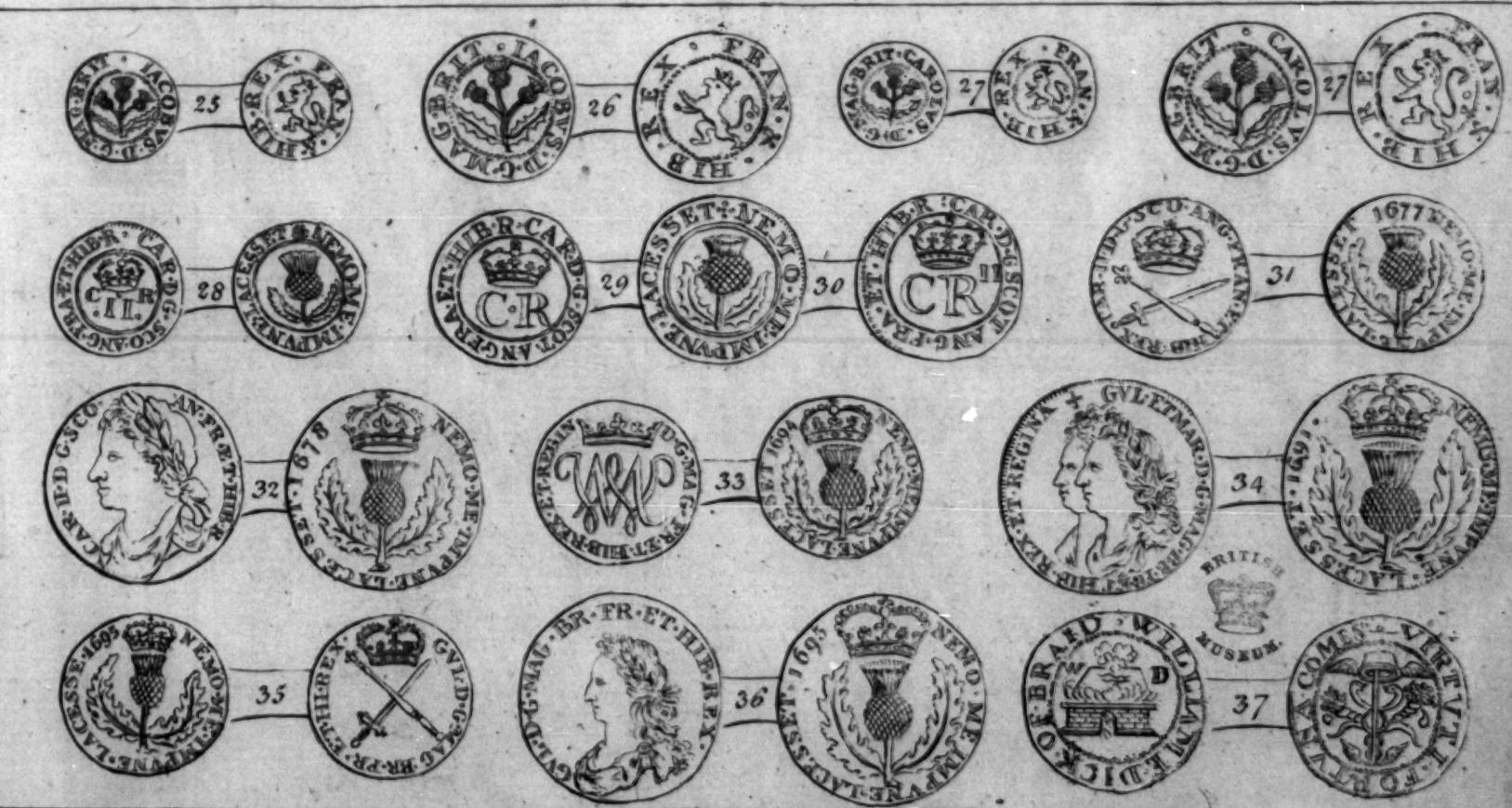
George Edge



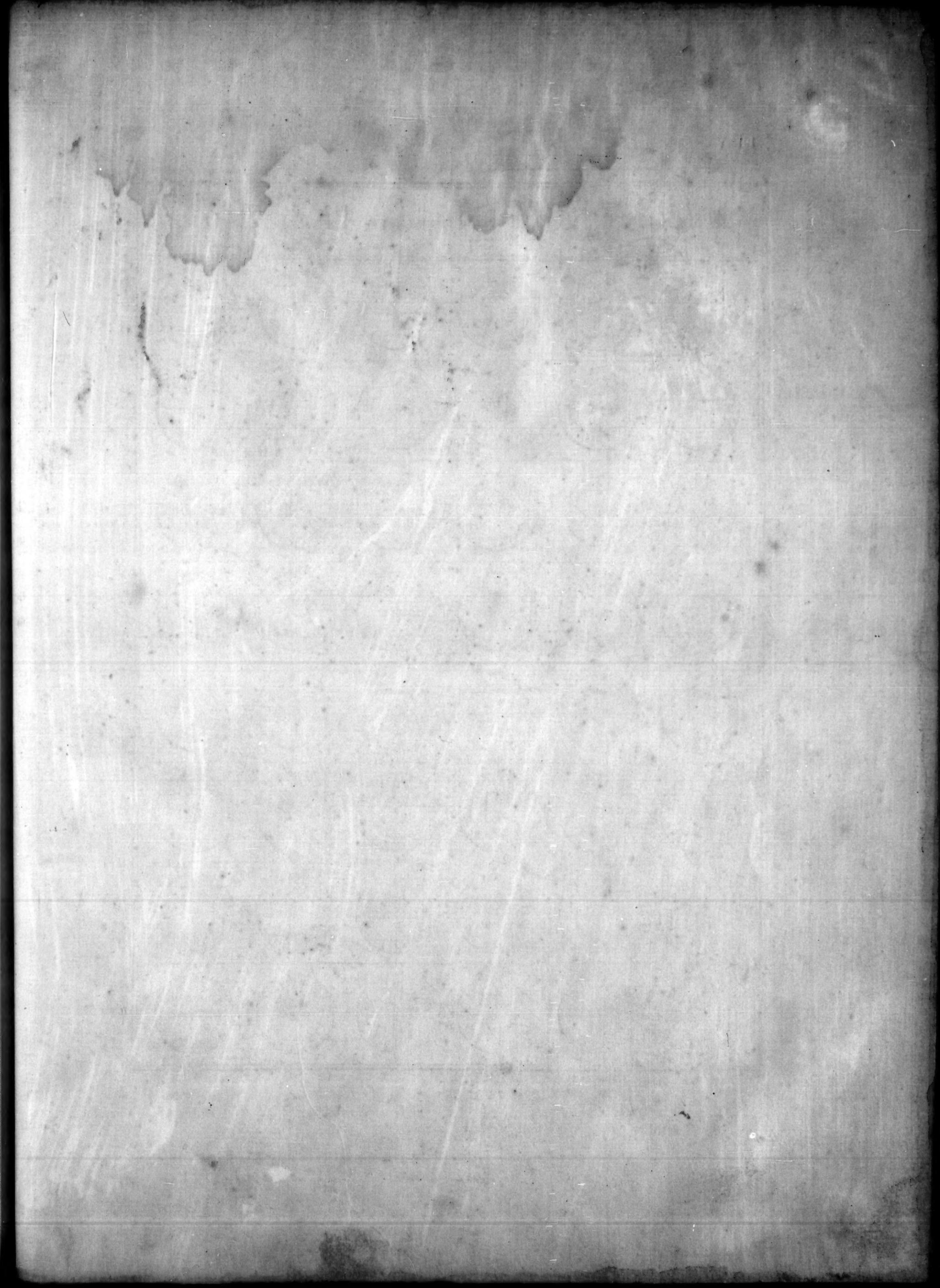
Billon Coins of Scotland until James VI.



Copper Coins of Scotland after the Union under James VI.

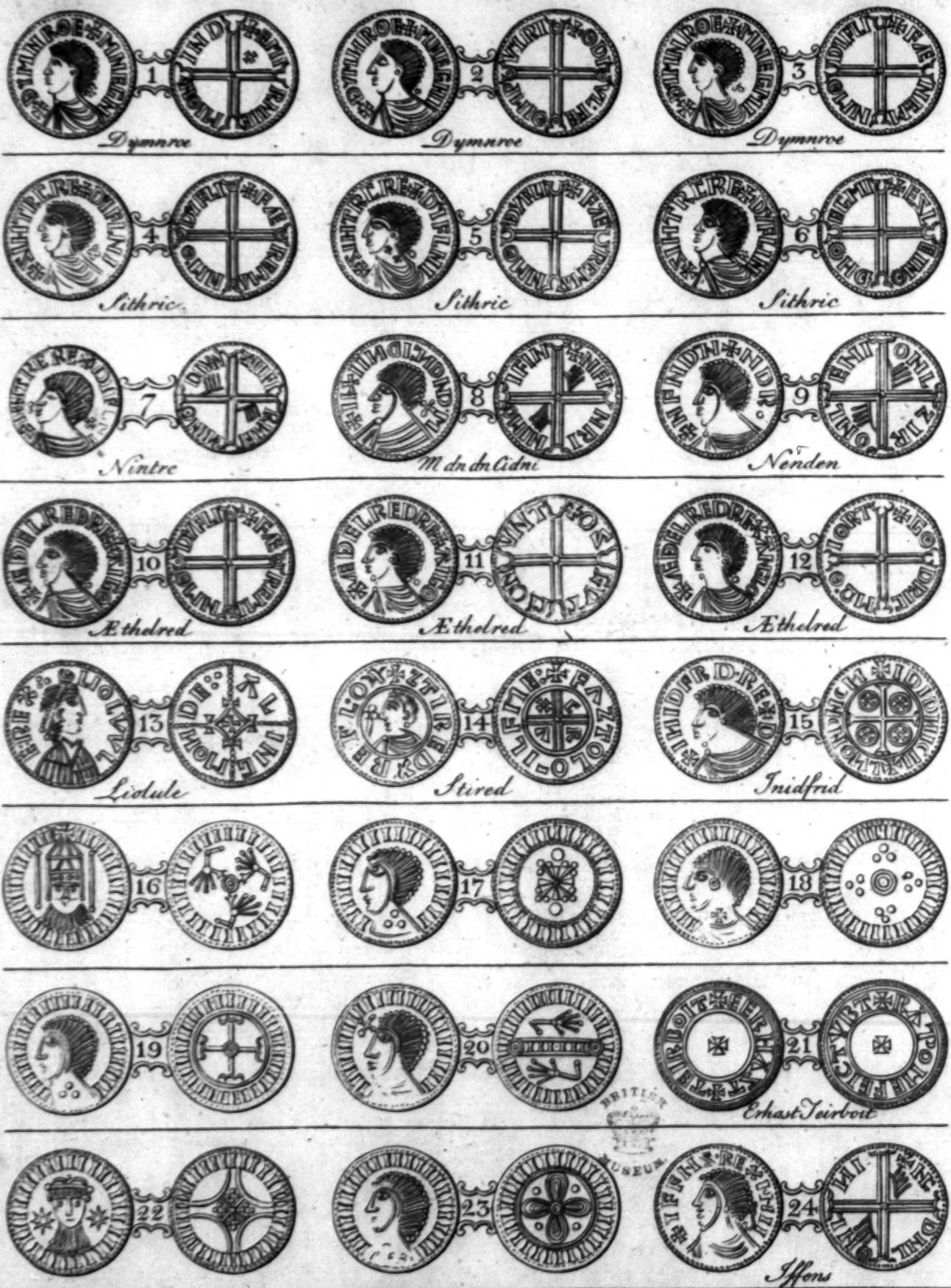






ANCIENT COINS found in IRELAND.

In the Possession of M. DUANE.



June 1768